

R  
128037

JPRS-KAR-85-024

27 March 1985

# Korean Affairs Report

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A**  
Approved for Public Release  
Distribution Unlimited

19991110 140

Reproduced From  
Best Available Copy

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

5  
167  
A08

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

27 March 1985

## KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

## CONTENTS

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'Team Spirit 85' War Exercises Denounced (MINJU CHOSON, 26 Jan 85) .....	1
Further Comment on 'Team Spirit-85' (KCNA, various dates) .....	6
CPRF Demands Termination Foreign Meetings, Comments CPRF White Paper Foreign Public Demands Termination Finnish Denunciation	
Kim's Succession, North Korea's Diplomacy Discussed (No Chae-sung; PUKHAN, No 157, Jan 85) .....	15
Papers Scoff at Chon's Lifting of Political Ban (KCNA, 8 Mar 85) .....	23
Daily on Corruption of Chon Government (KCNA, 9 Mar 85) .....	24
Daily Hits Chon Ring's Anticommunist Racket (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 2 Mar 85) .....	25
Daily Lauds Plan To Carry Out Unification Programs (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 9 Mar 85) .....	27
Daily on South's Repression, Confrontation (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 20 Feb 85) .....	29
Daily Denounces Chon Regime's 'Repression' of People (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 25 Feb 85) .....	31

Further Reportage on Student Activities (KCNA, various dates) .....	33
'Suppression of People' Flayed Schemes To Block Student Protests Students Demand Education Minister's Resignation Students Protest Trial	
Comment on Student Activities (Various sources, various dates) .....	35
Minister's Remarks Student Release Urged Plan To Revive 'Student Autonomies' Students Stage Demonstrations Demonstration at Seoul's Court South Imprisons Students Seoul University Meeting Student Suppression Opposition Demands Release	
Fishermen Tell of Treatment During Captivity (YONHAP, 9 Mar 85) .....	40
GFTUK Chairman Decries South Miner Suppression (KCNA, 9 Mar 85) .....	41
Briefs	
Inauguration Anniversary Amnesty Scored	42
Two Dissidents' Press Interview	42
Safeguarding Present Constitution 'Hit'	42
Postponement of Talks 'Scored'	43
Pictures of Mt Paektu	43
CAR Warns North on Propagandizing	43
N. Korea-Hong Kong Increased Trade	44
Testing of 'Copperhead' Missile	44
South's Foreign Debt Problem	44
Chon Urged To Adopt Democracy	44
DJP Remarks on Constitution	45

## SOUTH KOREA

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Yi Min-u's Press Conference Remarks (Various sources, various dates) .....	46
Parties Take Positions Two Kims Comment Daily Stresses Long-Range Approach, Editorial Chon's Resignation in 1986 Demanded, by Kim Yong-sul Kim Tae-chung Comments DJP Asks NKDP To Clarify Position SEOUL SINMUN Comment	



Comment on Lifting Political Ban (Various sources, various dates) .....	52
'Coalition' for Merger of Opposition, Editorial	
DJP Contact With Two Kims Likely	
Political Purification Law	
DJP on Suspended Sentences	
KNP's Welcome of Kim Chong-pil	
NKDP Solicits Support From the Kim's	
Ta-chung, Yong-sam Agree To Meet	
Opposition Party Activity Noted (Various sources, various dates) .....	58
NKDP President Yi Min-u, Yi Min-u Interview	
Kim Yong-sam Comments	
Dissident Organizations Visited	
Comment on Opposition Party Activities (Various sources, various dates) .....	61
Two Kims Hold Talks Soon	
DKP Criticism From Unsucessful Candidates	
NKDP Convention Date	
NKDP To Push Democratic Reforms	
NKDP Files Illegal Election Suit	
Yi Chong-chan Cited on DJP Role After Election (HANGUK ILBO, 12 Mar 85) .....	65
Daily Calls on Parties To Settle Issues Through Dialogue (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 12 Mar 85) .....	66
Democracy Council Official on 'University of Democracy' (TONG-A ILBO, 12 Mar 85) .....	68
Chon Says Laws Should Be Continuously Updated (THE KOREA HERALD, 13 Mar 85) .....	69
Chae Mun-sik Likely To Retain Speaker Position (THE KOREA HERALD, 13 Mar 85) .....	70
Education Ministry Studies Campus Autonomy Issue (TONGA ILBO, 24 Jan 85) .....	71
Daily on Founding of Education Reform Body (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 12 Mar 85) .....	73
Further Comment on Student Activities (Various sources, various dates) .....	75
DJP Intruders Sentences	
Education Ministers, Students TV Talk Show	
Plan To Exempt Students From Defense Drill	
Police To Enter Campuses Upon Request	
Reinstatement of President Demanded	

Briefs	
Freed Dissidents Meet	79
DJP's Platform, Regulations Revision	79
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	
Country To Push Ahead With Intense Social Reforms (THE KOREA HERALD, 12 Mar 85) .....	80
Daily on Need for Labor-Management Cooperation (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 12 Mar 85) .....	81
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
Electronics Messaging System for Seoul Olympics Described (Yi Ch'ang-kyu; CHONGBO SANOP, No 11, Dec 84) .....	83
Government Nuclear Radioactive Wastes Disposal Plan (Yun Chae-sok; CHUNGANG ILBO, 24 Dec 84) .....	88
Lucky Gold Star To Invest \$1.25 Billion for Research (MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 17 Jan 85) .....	91
FOREIGN RELATIONS	
Briefs	
Ambassador to Eire	93
Deputy PM to Brazil	93
Women's Hockey Team to Argentina	93
FOREIGN TRADE	
Country To Step Up Cooperation To Improve Trade Diplomacy (YONHAP, 12 Mar 85) .....	94
Country To Work Out Measures To Promote Exports (YONHAP, 12 Mar 85) .....	95
Planning Board Reports on Economic Trends (YONHAP, 12 Mar 85) .....	96
Briefs	
Loan Inducement Projects	97
Drive To Conserve, Foreign Exchange	97
Osaka-Pusan Ferry Service	97
Minister to Japan Trade Conference	98

## NORTH KOREA

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Daily on Election of Local Power Bodies (KCNA, 1 Mar 85) .....	99
Daily Cites Superiority of DPRK People's Power (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 28 Feb 85) .....	101
Daily on Implementing Three Revolutions Line (Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 8 Mar 85) .....	105
Daily on Man-Centered Chuche Philosophy (KCNA, 8 Mar 85) .....	109
Daily on Need To Accomplish Tasks on Own Strength (Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 10 Mar 85) .....	111
NODONG SINMUN Editorials for January 1985 (NODONG SINMUN, various dates) .....	114
KULLOJA Previewed on 40th Anniversaries (KCNA, 11 Mar 85) .....	122
Table of Contents for KULLOJA February 1985 (KULLOJA, Feb 85) .....	124
Briefs WPK Message of Thanks .....	126

### ECONOMY

Daily on Construction of Hydroelectric Power Plants (Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 27 Feb 85) .....	127
Report on Agricultural Success of Unpa County (KCNA, 11 Mar 85) .....	131
KCNA Praises Kim Il-song's Guidance on People's Livelihood (KCNA, 12 Mar 85) .....	133
Briefs Minor Chemical Factories' Construction .....	135
Successes in Railway Transport .....	135
First Stern Trawler .....	135

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Soviet-North Korean Science Projects Reported (Chong Ku-chong; TONGA ILBO, 27 Dec 84) .....	136
--	-----

## KOREANS IN JAPAN

### Briefs

DPRK Educators Meeting in Japan	138
---------------------------------	-----

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

Daily Flays Remarks by U.S. State Department Figure (KCNA, 8 Mar 85) .....	139
Comment on Chernenko's Death (KCNA, 13 Mar 85) .....	140
Pyongyang Papers Mourn Editorials to Chernenko Death Kim Il-song Sends Wreath	
Daily Criticizes Japan on Nuclear Policy (KCNA, 9 Mar 85) .....	144
Pyongyang Welcomes Chinese Youth League Delegation (NODONG SINMUN, 7 Jan 85) .....	146
DPRK Prepares for Moscow Youth, Student Festival (KCNA, 11 Mar 85) .....	149
Kim Il-song Sends Reply to PDRY President (KCNA, 11 Mar 85) .....	151
Function in Hungary on Day of Korean Friendship (KCNA, 12 Mar 85) .....	152
GDR, Romanian, Other Papers Introduce Korea (KCNA, 12 Mar 85) .....	153
Meeting for Solidarity With Nicaraguan People Held (KCNA, 13 Mar 85) .....	155
Briefs	
Delegations Off to Foreign Countries	157
LSWYK Delegation Leaves	157
Agricultural Delegation Back	157
Bulgarian, Soviet Delegations	157
Government Delegation Back	157
Officials to Italy, Switzerland Return	158
Mauritius Premier Greeted	158
Pak Song-chol Meets Hungarian Ambassador	158
'Chuche Idea' Paper in Japan	158
Message From PDRY	158
Mauritius' National Day Marked	159
New Ambassador to Congo	159
DPRK Commerce Delegation	159
Events Surrounding Chernenko's Death	159

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TEAM SPIRIT 85' WAR EXERCISES DENOUNCED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 26 Jan 85 pp 3-4

[Text] At our request, the 427th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on the 25th at Panmunjom.

We demanded the enemy that this meeting be held on the 22nd of January at 11 o'clock.

But the meeting was called three days after the date that we had demanded as a result of the enemy's delaying tactics.

At this meeting, we denounced and lodged a protest against the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises to be conducted by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs at a time when we are sincerely making every effort to lessen the tension on the Korean peninsula and to open up a new phase for peace and unification. We brought up six questions involving the principle, and demanded their implementation.

As is already known, the enemies have announced a plan for large scale joint military exercises called "Team Spirit 85" in South Korea from February 1 to the middle of April by mobilizing a large military force of more than 200,000 men and modern weapons capable of committing mass slaughter.

The enemies are preparing to bring in the huge U.S. military might to this joint military exercise: to begin with, the U.S. aircraft carrier group which is armed with nuclear weapons, the U.S. Army special force known as the "Green Beret", which is stationed in Okinawa, and to involve even the massive U.S. military forces for the U.S. Mainland and the Pacific region. They are openly clamoring that they will "improve their combat preparedness" in preparation for the attack of the northern half of the Republic through this military exercise.

In reference to the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, under preparation by the enemies, Major General Yi Tae-ho, head of our delegation, pointed out that in view of its purpose, the scale of forces involved, and its duration, this military exercise will be very provocative and aggressive war clamor, and revealed that this would be in essence a combined "preparatory war" and a "war of nuclear experiment," which would be hardly distinguishable

from a real war, for the purpose of attacking us from the ground, sea and air.

Our chief delegate pointed out that conducting such provocative military exercises by the enemies was never justifiable, and went on to say as follows:

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises which are to be conducted by the enemies can never be tolerated since they are a rampant violation of the preamble and Article 12 of the Armistice Agreement, which requires the guarantee of the complete cessation of hostile actions and all military activities, and of paragraphs C and D of Article 13 of the Armistice Agreement, which prohibit the reinforcements of military personnel, combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition from outside the Korean borders.

Further, the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, which are to be conducted by the enemies, intensifies the tension in Korea, and is a dangerous military provocation which pushes the situation to the brink of war.

Today, in our country, the massive military forces of the two sides are sharply confronting each other across the armistice line.

In South Korea, more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types, and a variety of nuclear delivery systems have already been deployed, and lately, nuclear bombs called "special atomic destruction bombs," have also been deployed.

At the same time, the military provocations of the enemies are continuing.

On the 22nd of January, the South Korean puppet naval vessels and the fighter planes shelled our peaceful fishing boats such as the "Chung-song," which were navigating the East Sea, and committed an act of piracy by kidnapping them. On the 23rd of January, two South Korean fighter planes engaged in provocative acts by intruding our airspace above the demilitarized zone on the south-western side of Pyong Kany and in the central section of the front-line.

By frequently sending the SR-71, the high-speed and high-flying reconnaissance plane, into airspace above our coastal areas, the enemies are engaging in spy activities and are continuing acts of military provocation against us.

Because of such maneuvers, tension which could touch off an accidental war is mounting in our country.

Under such circumstances, the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, which are to be conducted by the enemies by mobilizing huge forces of aggression, could evolve into a real war at any time.

This was proven when Wickham, the United States Army Chief of Staff, said that the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises proved that it would be possible to start a war without an advance warning.

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises that the enemies are about to conduct are a military clamor which throws cold water on the atmosphere of the north-south dialogue that has been created with much difficulty, and it disrupts the process.

The military exercises and the dialogue do not go together and are incompatible. When one side exposes its aggressive design against its counterpart, and stirs up military provocation by shooting from the air, ground, and sea, there can be neither dialogue nor negotiation. Even if they sit across a conference table, it would be difficult to expect a good outcome.

This is too axiomatic to require any further explanation.

Our chief delegate has sternly denounced and protested to the enemies the fact that they were intensifying the tension in our country, and creating a serious obstacle to the north-south dialogue, the peace in Korea, and a peaceful unification of Korea by committing serious violations of the armistice agreement and by attempting large-scale joint military exercises "Team Spirit 85," which were designed against us.

He went on to point out that the situation that has been created in our country was urgently requiring a relaxation of tension, the creation of an atmosphere of dialogue, and turning the cease-fire into a durable peace. He has proposed six questions involving the principle to the United States.

First of all, in accordance with Article 12 of the Armistice Agreement which provides that "all hostile acts in Korea must cease completely," the United States must abandon large scale exercises of aggression such as "Team Spirit 85," which threatens the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) militarily.

Secondly, the United States must stop all forms of military provocation such as the activities of the high-speed and high-flying reconnaissance plane, the SR-71, in flagrant violation of Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Armistice Agreement, which provide that "the other side's territories in Korea under military control," "the coasts adjacent to the land," and "the airspace" above these areas be respected, and such as the hostile provocation committed to our fishing boats on the high seas on the 22nd of January.

Thirdly, the United States must unconditionally withdraw all nuclear weapons, military aircraft, vessels, and all other arms and military equipment which have been brought in illegally by unilaterally renouncing the paragraph D of Article 13 of the Armistice Agreement, which provided that "the reinforcements of tactical aircraft, armored vehicles, arms, and ammunition from outside the Korean borders be stopped," and that it must stop reinforcing new military strength of aggression.

Fourthly, the United States, by strictly observing the mutual agreement on safety in the headquarters zone of the Military Armistice Commission, must be careful not to repeat any serious incident like the shooting at Panmunjom on the 23rd of November 1984, which was provoked.

Fifthly, the United States must respect Article 60 of the Armistice Agreement which provides that "both sides must convene at a higher level political conference and discuss questions such as the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a peaceful solution to the Korean question." The U.S. must respond as soon as possible to the trilateral conference that we have proposed.

Sixthly, the United States must respect the Declaration of the Armistice Agreement, which foresaw "the final peaceful solution" of the Korean question, and must not create any obstacles for our sincere efforts in advancing the north-south contacts and dialogue in accordance with the lofty ideals of independence, peaceful unification, and grand unity of our people as declared in the July 4th North-South Joint Communique.

Our chief delegate has demanded that the United States respond responsibly in implementing these proper question that we have proposed.

But, with such excuses as "the military exercises were non-provocative customary annual exercises," and that "they are going to invite us," instead of giving assurances for accepting our proper demands, the enemies are justifying the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, and trying to maneuver cunningly to delay the north-south dialogue.

Our chief delegate thoroughly refuted the chicanery of the enemies who were trying to rationalize the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, exposed the manipulations of the enemies who were obstructing the north-south dialogue, and went on to point out as follows:

The U.S. is talking as if it hopes to see peace preserved in our country and to see that the north-south dialogue is maintained; however, in fact, it hinders such processes.

If indeed the United States hopes truthfully for a relaxation of tension in our country and a smooth continuation of dialogue, to begin with, it should not have planned to conduct such activities as the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises and it should stop the war clamor against us.

So far, the enemies have obstructed the dialogue between the north and the south whenever the mood for dialogue arose by conducting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. Again, this time, they have delayed the north-south economic conference and the Red Cross meeting which had been well on the way by planning to conduct such military exercises. The responsibility lies solely on the United States and the South Korean authorities.

All these facts clearly demonstrate that the United States does not wish to see the dialogue take place between the north and the south, and that it is obstructing in every way possible the peaceful unification of our country. It has been eloquently proven that the "dialogue" that they talk about is false, that the "peace" and "relaxing tension" that they speak of are lies, and that they are only taking the road towards confrontation and war.



He went on to stress that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must see reality correctly, cancel plans for the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, which threaten the peace in Korea and Asia, give serious thoughts to the six questions involving the principles that we have proposed, and implement these promptly.

Finally, our chief delegate has warned that in case the U.S. aggressors and the South Korean puppets go ahead and conduct the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises and refuse to implement our demands, they will be held wholly responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

12474

CSO: 4110/092

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER COMMENT ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-85'

CPRF Demands Termination

SK110005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2346 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--If a war breaks out in Korea, it will not bring anything good to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, either, says the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in a white paper issued on March 10.

The white paper consisting of three parts notes that the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal started by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets from 1976 has been escalated year after year and developed into exercises for actual war according to the short "attack strategy" of the U.S. imperialists.

The white paper also accuses the U.S. imperialists of using these exercises as an important means of rounding off the United States-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

It says in particular:

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are an outcome of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

To keep hold on the whole of the Korean peninsula as a bridgehead for dominating Asia--this is precisely the main purpose of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises staged annually by the U.S. imperialists in the South of the Korean peninsula far away from the U.S. mainland.

The "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal is leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain in which a new wary may break out.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will expand to the vast areas of Asia and the world and develop into a nuclear war.

This will not bring anything good to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, either.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges must look squarely at the trend of the times and stop forthwith the "Team Spirit" war rehearsal and completely withdraw all forces of aggression from South Korea. They must not seek to frame up the United States-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance increasing the danger of war but come out at an early date to the tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea for creating preconditions for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

#### Foreign Meetings, Comments

SK111032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--A mass meeting denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was held at a revolutionary youth armed unit in Doma region, Damasco Province, Syria, on February 26.

In his speech the director in charge of military training of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth Union vehemently condemned the "Team Spirit 85", saying that the joint military rehearsal is an arrogant threat of "strength" to the Korean people struggling for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a comprehensive "preliminary war".

The U.S. imperialists, he stressed, must immediately stop their joint military rehearsal, withdraw their aggression forces and military equipment from South Korea and respond to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks as early as possible.

Letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

The Yemen Peace and Solidarity Council in its February 24 statement strongly demanded an immediate stop of the "Team Spirit 85", branding it as a dangerous war gamble throwing a wet blanket over the North-South dialogue and leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

In a statement issued on February 21 Stanley Mabizela, chief representative of the African National Congress of South Africa in Tanzania, bitterly condemned the "Team Spirit 85" as a criminal act against peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and a vicious challenge to peace in Korea and Asia and, furthermore, the world.

Ashmed Hassanein, chief editor of the Egyptian paper ARAB YOUTH, and the director of the foreign news department of the Egyptian paper AL-AKHBAR respectively issued talks on February 22 and 21, in which they stressed that if the United States and South Korean authorities truly desire peace in Korea, they must stop the joint military rehearsal at once and accede to the proposal for tripartite talks.

The Nicaraguan paper EL NEUVO DIARIO February 16 and the Swiss paper VORWARTS February 14 carried articles denouncing the war exercises of the U.S.

imperialists and the South Korean puppets and CHOSON SINBO February 28 carried an article by Takao Kamakura, professor of Saitama University, Japan, flaying the joint military rehearsal.

#### CPRF White Paper

SK110413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published a white paper on March 10 exposing the vicious, criminal nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which have been escalated year after year by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists have escalated year after year the "Team Spirit" exercises since 1976 together with the South Korean puppets, the white paper says:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are systematically increasing the numerical strength of armed forces mobilized in the "Team Spirit."

The number rose from 46,000 (including 6,000 U.S. troops) in 1976 to 207,500 (including 60,000 U.S. troops) in 1984 and over 200,000 strong regular armed forces this year.

The U.S. imperialists have mobilized not only regular armed forces but also "reserve forces" in this rehearsal and are gradually expanding their scope.

Ten thousand strong "reserve forces" were mobilized in the "Team Spirit" rehearsal for the first time in 1978 and the number rose to 100,000 in 1984.

As a result, the armed forces actually mobilized in the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises were over 307,000 strong.

It is generally a common sense that armed forces more than 300,000 strong are enough to wage a whole war.

The U.S. imperialists have also mobilized in the "Team Spirit" exercises sophisticated weapons and equipment of various kinds needed for modern warfare and are systematically increasing them.

In particular, the number of planes of various types including "F-15" fighter-bombers mobilized from the time of the "Team Spirit 80", "F-16" fighter-bombers and "F-4 D" fighters from the time of the "Team Spirit 82" is sharply increasing every year.

Thus, the number of planes hurled into the rehearsal rose from 262 in 1978 to 700 already in 1981.

The U.S. imperialists who deployed over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea already in the mid-1970s are now hurling into the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises large quantities of equipment capable of dropping and launching nuclear bombs and shells.

They mobilized in this year's rehearsal even a special unit called "Green Berets" who have long undergone "backpack nuke" training to stage a devilish exercise for killing, burning and destroying all after infiltrating into the rear of the other side, directly carrying "backpack nuke" on their backs.

The U.S. imperialists have also lengthened the period of the exercises every year.

1976	10 days
1977	15 days
1978	17 days
1979	18 days
1980	50 days
1981	69 days
1982	73 days
1983	75 days
1984	76 days

This year's "Team Spirit" exercises are planned by them to be staged till mid-April from February.

After all, the period of the exercises has lengthened 7.6 times over the past ten years.

In lengthening thus the period of the rehearsal, the U.S. imperialists try to thoroughly prepare the armed forces to be hurled in "case of emergency" for a future war which is expected to be a "short war".

When we take it into consideration that in recent years the U.S. imperialists have increased the stockpiles of war supplies for their ground forces occupying South Korea for 60 days, 2.5 times that in the previous period, and that the date for allowing the U.S. President's "right to the prosecution of war" is 60 days, it cannot be overlooked that the period of the war exercises has lengthened to more than two months.

The U.S. imperialists have turned the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal into a more offensive one year after year, the white paper notes, and goes on:

They who once held the rehearsal, combining defense with attack, entered into allround offensive exercises from 1981.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan who shoed up at the site of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in March, 1983, prattled that "whereas the past exercises were passive ones chiefly for defense, they have now become positive and offensive exercises with offensive operation as the basis. This is a difference from the previous exercises."

The U.S. imperialists are adapting the "Team Spirit" to a "short war".

They are now applying such aggressive "nuclear war plans" as a "nine-day war plan" and "three-day war plan" to the "Team Spirit" exercises.

From 1980 the "Team Spirit" exercises have been staged, divided into three stages (deployment, actual training and return).

In the exercises, a long period of one month and a half is set for the first stage, deployment, But in the second stage three dimensional offensive operational exercises of the ground, naval and air forces and special units will be held only for 7-10 days. This means that the "Team Spirit" is staged in accordance with a "short war strategy" with nuclear strike as the main.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists are bringing the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal closer to a real war year after year.

Clamoring about their "experience" in the past Korean war, they are zealously staging landing operation and field mobilie exercises and gradually increasing the proportion of the night combat.

Along with exercises for making U.S. soldiers endure the weather of Korea, the U.S. imperialists are conducting an "existence training" to make their soldiers stand for seven days with food for three days in the forest areas to be adated to mountain warfare.

It is aimed to accumulate "experience in real war" that they mass in South Korea every year the U.S. 2nd Division, 25th Division, 7th Division, 3rd Marine Division, etc. based in South Korea, Japan and U.S. mainland and mobilize them in joint offensive operation exercises against the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialists have expanded the area of the exercises to the North from the region south of the river Han in the past to the area from the region North of the river Han up to the region south of the military demarcation line and virtually regard this area as a starting position of attack on the North.

They plan to perfect the "offensive strategic plan" by the "operation doctrine" of the U.S. Army through the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal.

The paper HAEOE HANMINBO published in the United States said on January 2, 1984:

"The 'aerial and ground warfare', the 'operation doctrine' established by the U.S. Army in August 1982, was applied to the 'Team Spirit 85'.

"The essence of this 'aerial and ground warfare' is, in a nutshell, to use a highly mobile powerful battle group on a large scale and win victory in a war through thoroughgoingly offensive operations."

"This operation plan is expected to be completely fulfilled around 1986."

All these facts prove that the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal is not "exercises of annual occurrence," much less such "unprovoking defense training" as advertised by the U.S. imperialists.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists use the "Team Spirit" as an important means of rounding off a three-way military alliance, the white paper says:

With the "security treaty" and "mutual defense treaty" concluded respectively between the United States and Japan and between the United States and South Korea, a foundation for the formation of the three-way military alliance has already been laid and a military fusion is being virtually formed with the United States as the axis.

The only problem yet to be solved under such condition is to complete a South Korea-Japan joint operation plan and take joint military action.

The U.S. imperialists intend to solve this problem through the "Team Spirit" exercises.

They seek, above all, to establish a unified operational commanding system of the United States, Japan and South Korea through the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

In October 1982 Long, the then commander of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific, in his testimony at U.S. Congress said it is necessary to build the U.S.-Japan-South Korea trinitarian integration in the extension of the "U.S.-Japan security treaty" and the "U.S.-South Korea mutual defense treaty" by developing the relations of military cooperation between Japan and South Korea into those of military alliance on the basis of strengthening the cooperation.

Proceeding from this demand of the U.S. imperialists, the operational commanding system of the Japanese "self-defense forces" was unified in the U.S. forces' commanding system and a unified system of command, control, communications and information called "C 3 I" system has been established between the United States and Japan.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists saw to it that a central commanding post was set up in the Japanese "self defense forces" as the pivot of the system commanding and controlling the ground, naval and air forces of the "SDF" in an integral way. In this way the U.S.-Japan unified operational system has been further perfected.

This central commanding post is linked also with the "C 3" establishment, a U.S. nuclear strategic system.

The unification of the central commanding post of the Japanese "SDF" with the "C 3" establishment of the U.S. forces into one system means that from the Japanese prime ministers, the general director of the "Defense Agency",

chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and the chiefs of staff of the ground, naval and air forces to the command of the U.S. forces in Japan, the General Command of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific and, furthermore, to the U.S. President holding a press-button for nuclear attack in his hand are linked in an integral system.

The U.S. imperialists' moves to knock into shape a triangular military alliance through the "Team Spirit" military rehearsal have been rapidly stepped up in recent years in particular.

They expanded the military operational sphere of Japan to vast areas including the Korean peninsula on the eve of the "Team Spirit 83" to suit the formation of the triangular military alliance. After that, they are continuously holding the U.S.-Japan joint exercises in these operational areas.

The "Team Spirit" exercises take Japan as a "launching base," "sortie base," "supply base" and "relay base".

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are actively participated in by the chiefs of staff of the "SDF" and other Japanese military personnel as "observers". And the "SDF" has directly or indirectly participated secretly in naval operational exercises. Meanwhile, officers of the South Korean puppet army participate in the U.S.-Japan military rehearsals under the same cloak and there is a regular exchange of military information between Japan and South Korea.

All these facts show that the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance has already become a fait accompli in actuality through the "Team Spirit" though it has not been codified by a "treaty".

The white paper stresses in conclusion:

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are an outcome of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

To keep hold on the whole of the Korean peninsula as a bridgehead for dominating Asia--this is precisely the main purpose of the "Team Spirit" staged annually by the U.S. imperialists in the south of the Korean peninsula far away from the U.S. mainland.

The "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal is leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to an extreme pitch of strain in which a new war may break out.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will expand to the vast areas of Asia and the world and develop into a nuclear war.

This will not bring anything good to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, either.

The U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, Korean strategy is an anachronistic one.



The U.S. imperialists and their stooges must look squarely at the trend of the times and stop forthwith the "Team Spirit" war rehearsal and completely withdraw all forces of aggression from South Korea. They must not seek to frame up the U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance increasing the danger of war but come out at an early date to the tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea for creating preconditions for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland expresses the conviction that the world's peaceloving people will extend full support to and solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle for checking and frustrating the "Team Spirit" war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and solving the Korean question in a peaceful way.

#### Foreign Public Demands Termination

SK121116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--A mass meeting supporting the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets was held at the Lahej provincial party school on February 27 under the sponsorship of the Yemen Association for Friendship with Korea and the support to Korea's reunification.

In his speech the director of the school exposed the dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit 85", saying that the joint military rehearsal is a "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" for invading the DPRK.

If the Korean question is to be solved in a peaceful way, he noted, tripartite talks should be held in accordance with the proposal advanced by the DPRK.

The Sweden-Korea Friendship Association and the Malmo branch of the association respectively issued statements on February 12, in which they strongly demanded an immediate stop to the "Team Spirit 85", branding the joint military rehearsal as an aggressive nuclear war gamble for a surprise attack on the DPRK.

In a statement dated February 14 the Vaasa branch of the Finland-Korea Association called upon the world's peaceloving people and national and international organizations to bitterly denounce the joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets.

The Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association in its February 12 statement condemned the joint military rehearsal of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as aggressive and criminal war provocation moves aimed at endangering world peace and heightening tension on the Korean peninsula against the DPRK.

## Finnish Denunciation

SK111028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--Timo Ravela, chairman of the Finland-Korea Association, who had been on a visit to our country in a talk issued in Pyongyang prior to his departure for home bitterly denounced the aggressive "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises.

He branded the adventurous joint military rehearsal being staged by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets as an unbearable challenge to the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world. He said:

The Finnish people always express firm solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people who are struggling to ease tensions and defend peace on the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We fully support the just proposal of your government on holding DPRK-U.S.-South Korea tripartite talks to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration between North and South.

The United States and South Korean authorities must immediately stop the reckless war exercises and accede at an early date to the fair and above-board tripartite talks proposal advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4100/291

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM'S SUCCESSION, NORTH KOREA'S DIPLOMACY DISCUSSED

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean No 157, Jan 85 pp 86-92

[Article by No Chae-sung]

[Text] At the present time, when Kim Il-song's "New Year's Address" providing a comprehensive survey of North Korea's policies and courses of action for 1985 and of the priority projects in each field which the authorities will promote has not been published, it is extremely difficult to foresee what direction North Korea's politics and diplomacy will take in the new year. It is especially more difficult to see what lies ahead when much is veiled due to the closed nature of its system and when, on top of that, North Korea is clique with a reckless way of acting so that it is difficult to forecast when and where it will do something foolish.

Even though it is said that the arrangements for Kim Chong-il's hereditary succession to power have entered the final stage, it is difficult to predict when Kim Il-song, who has ruled for 40 years as the dictator of North Korea and as the instigator of the division of the peninsula and who will turn 73 years old this year, will see his life come to an end. Moreover, it is even more difficult to foresee what will happen with a clique that will even go so far as to shock the whole world with a totally unanticipated, sudden incident such as the barbaric assassination bombing in Burma last October 1983.

Because the hard fact about the North Korean communist clique is that such capriciousness always lies beneath the surface, this capriciousness embraces the possibility that it might stray from the anticipated path or alter its course, depending on when and at what moment that capriciousness manifests itself. However, if not too much consideration is given to such unpredictable capriciousness, then it is possible to foresee what will happen to a certain extent. That is because the North Korean clique, since it is a rigidly organized body, will respond to changes in the conditions in its domestic and international environment by seizing upon and carrying forward extensions of the policies and actions that have unfolded up to now, as long as no particular capriciousness is at work. If we look at the outlook for North Korea's politics and diplomacy in 1985 from this angle, the prospects for the future will be unveiled only if, while looking back at recent important trends, we trace point by point the conditions in the domestic and international environment which will unfold in the future.

Recently all political currents in North Korea have developed in an indissoluble linkage with the problem of arranging the lineal transmission of power from Kim Il-song to Kim Chong-il. The work, begun in 1973, of passing down power to Kim Chong-il, with Kim Chong-il's status in the party being formalized at the sixth Party Congress in October 1980, gave the impression in 1984 of entering the stage of being once and for all set in concrete as they had planned. During that time Kim Chong-il greatly expanded the range of his leadership, now extending over all fields such as politics, economics, society, culture, and the military, and the actual situation now is that all that remains is the formal succession to the post.

As late as the early 1980's the Soviet Union and China were critical of the lineal succession of power from Kim Il-song to Kim-Chong-il, regarding it as conduct contrary to the fundamental concepts of Marxist-Leninism and socialism. However, China first showed a change to a positive attitude and after that the Soviet Union, too, showed a change in attitude to tacit consent and passive support for Kim Chong-il's succession to power.

#### Appropriate Time Soon for Power Succession

The Soviet attitude can be inferred from the facts that they made it possible for Kim Il-song to visit the Soviet Union from May through June of 1984, his first official visit in 23 years, and that after that there was contact between Kim Chong-il and the Soviet ambassador to Pyongyang Nikolai M. Shubnikov, and then, on November 23, the junior Kim had an official meeting with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, who was making an official visit to North Korea for talks concerning the border. The North Korean clique's propaganda campaign to make Kim Chong-il's position as leader an established fact, a campaign which began to heat up by taking advantage of Kim Il-song's visit last May 16 through June 21 to seven states in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and of the ninth plenary session of the sixth Party Central Committee (from July 6 through 9) which opened immediately after that trip, gives the impression of having reached a climax during 1984.

North Korean propaganda organs repeatedly demanded praise of Kim Chong-il's leadership ability in all fields and a monolithic solidarity of the ideological will of the inhabitants of North Korea centered on Kim Chong-il. For example, on August 4 Radio Pyongyang said "Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding military strategist" and then, on the 7th, it broadcast "this is a glorious time for splendidly continuing the great work of chuche." After that, on August 9, Radio Pyongyang broadcast an editorial under the heading "The Korean Workers Party is a Great Party which has Splendidly Resolved the Question of Succession of the Revolutionary Cause." Through a public announcement that went so far as to say "As is recognized throughout the world, our party, by splendidly solving the problem of guaranteeing the revolutionary succession, has managed to guarantee firmly that the revolution pioneered by Kim Il-song can be continued in the next generation and brought to a successful conclusion," in that editorial they ostentatiously propagandized that the final stage had been reached in the maneuvering for Kim Chong-il's lineal succession which has up to now been caught up in complications. In a way, propaganda such as saying that the arrangements for lineal

power succession "have world-wide recognition" implies that this has become an established fact and that the game they are playing of transferring power from the father to the son will be played out soon.

Kim Chong-il's power succession will be brought to a successful conclusion institutionally only when he formally takes over Kim Il-song's responsibilities. As would be expected, it is extremely difficult to foresee when that time will come, but it appears that if the work of passing on power and the activity of strengthening the foundations for being the successor are carried out at the current rate of progress and intensity, then that time absolutely cannot be far off. This has even given rise to the observation that when situations arise in which Kim Il-song cannot be present for some political activity Kim Chong-il can take Kim Il-song's place anytime.

The North Korean communist clique is particularly rushing the succession question in advance in order to prevent the outbreak of political disorders such as occurred after the death of Stalin in the Soviet Union and of Mao in China. Accordingly, it is a fact that they think it is desirable to pass on absolute power to Kim Chong-il, seeing that the appropriate time is while Kim Il-song is alive. If that is the case, there are several possible prospects for this "appropriate time."

#### Political Ambition Through Manipulation of the Masses

The first is linked to the Opening of the seventh Party Congress. A party congress of those from the lower ranks of the cadres of the North Korean Workers Party all the way up to the party general secretary is supposed to be held every 5 years to construct the framework for new political authority, according to the regulations. Accordingly, since the sixth Party Congress was held in October 1980, according to the regulations the seventh Party Congress should be held in 1985 but up to now such regulations have never been followed.

Moreover, in a meeting in 1984 with a delegation from South America's "Peru People's Revolutionary Party," North Korea's Kim Il-song hinted that the seventh Party Congress would be held in 1986, not 1985. But even if the seventh Party Congress is held in 1986 as Kim Il-song suggested, before that the way will be open for Kim Chong-il to succeed to the position of Party General Secretary. This is because the General Secretary is elected by the Party Central Committee and the Party Central Committee can be convened at any time to make Kim Chong-il its head. All they have to do is go through the procedures of reelection at the seventh Party Congress. Furthermore, although Kim Il-song mentioned that the seventh Party Congress would be held in 1986, since 1985 is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party the question of convening the seventh Party Congress in 1985 cannot be eliminated, in view of the precedent of the sixth Party Congress being convened on October 10, 1980, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party.

Looking at it this way, there is a strong probability that Kim Chong-il's so-called "Supreme Power" succession will be set to conform to the timing of the holding of the seventh Party Congress.

The second prospect is linked to the "Next Prospective Plan" which follows the second 7-year economic plan, which ended in 1984. North Korea was supposed to complete the second 7-year plan, which began in 1978, in 1984 and begin a new economic plan in 1985. However, in 1985, instead of going on directly into another economic plan, they can decide to establish a certain period of time as a "shock absorber." It is possible that North Korea may take this opportunity for economic planning as the time to pass on power to Kim Chong-il. Viewed from this angle, the possibility that 1985 is the year Kim Chong-il will inherit power cannot be eliminated.

The third prospect is in case we assume that Kim Il-song will not die in the near future. There is a prospect that until Kim Il-song dies he will be the symbolic head, not totally excluded from the power structure, and will remain as the tutor of the Kim Chong-il leadership system. As a transitional system this will contain many problems for the power structure but it appears that because North Korea can implement its planned succession arrangements without pursuing a rigid time schedule, in case North Korea selects this method, in 1985 political jockeying, such as the "blood purges" to further strengthen the concentration of power around Kim Chong-il, will continue.

However, despite such prospects, there is no one who thinks it likely that the work of transmitting power to Kim Chong-il will go smoothly without encountering any obstacles. As for those factors which are operating as obstacles to Kim Chong-il's power succession, general opinion is that domestic factors pose a more serious problem than international factors.

If China or the Soviet Union so much as adopts a critical stance toward Kim Chong-il's power succession, the North Korean authorities through propaganda organs emphasize what they call "Chuche" while putting before the public the political propaganda slogan "Let's live our way." However, after propagandizing through Radio Pyongyang, talking of "world-wide recognition" and so on, they are further intensifying their efforts to find again domestic political stability and are stressing uncompromising struggle against apostates and renegades to the revolution under such slogans as "monolithic solidarity of the revolutionary ranks" and "monolithic solidarity of ideological will." Furthermore, in order to eliminate opposing political, economic and social sentiments, they are accelerating propaganda activities idolizing Kim Chong-il.

One extremely big problem facing those in charge in North Korea, in the course of pushing the political machinations to make the head Kim Chong-il as the inheritor of the power of Kim Il-song, is that Kim Chong-il has neither political ability nor personal experience as a revolutionary worth talking up. Sidestepping such facts, the North Korean communist clique made a big fuss over the so-called "discussion of who will lead" and proposed Kim Chong-il, the only one to inherit Kim Il-song's revolutionary family blood-line, as the only possible successor to Kim Il-song while fabricating and propagandizing that Kim Chong-il had accumulated outstanding accomplishments in recent years in North Korea's politics, society, economy, culture, thought and in all fields. However, it is extremely doubtful that such fabricated

propaganda will exhibit much persuasive power over the inhabitants of North Korea. It looks as though if it cannot be persuasive, then North Korea will encounter the formation of new currents of resistance to hereditary succession.

While on the one hand the North Korean Communist clique throughout 1984 paradoxically repeated constantly "monolithic solidarity in the revolutionary ranks," it demanded a merciless struggle against "counter-revolutionary elements" existing on the fringes of society who are resisting the Kim Il-song--Kim Chong-il hereditary succession arrangement. The fact that amid this set of conditions they are sternly warning against contamination, while they are shoving aside as "reactionary thought" and "utterly rotten life styles" the liberal currents of thought of Western European societies which they expect an influx of due to the adoption of the joint venture law on September 1984, can be said to expose the reality that recently ideological wavering among the inhabitants of North Korea has become more serious.

Accordingly, in the middle of this series of situations, the North Korean communist clique, aiming at the intensive political goal of the "supreme power" succession of Kim Chong-il, is on the one hand intensifying even further the work of political ideology indoctrination of the inhabitants of North Korea in order to make Kim Chong-il's position as leader even firmer in 1985, and is, on the other hand, more openly engaging in surveillance, oppression and political purges in order to ferret out opposing factions which are resisting the lineal succession arrangement. Prospects are that with these measures the North Korean communist clique will go on to expand and intensify further the techniques for manipulating the masses which it is fond of utilizing.

#### Multi-faceted "Two-Legged Diplomacy

The fact that Kim Il-song made an official visit to the Soviet Union in May of 1984 and made an unofficial visit to China from October 26 through 28 suggests much. North Korea appears to be beset from all sides by a number of unresolved problems confronting it, such as the question of North-South talks, the problem of winning understanding of the succession arrangements, and the urgent need for consultation and on-the-spot practice in economic policy regarding such things as the adoption of the joint venture law, but it cannot be denied that the real reason for these trips is that it is driven by its desire to preserve balance in its relations with China and the Soviet Union.

On August 16 last year North Korea's Central Broadcasting broadcast a lengthy editorial entitled "The Fundamental Line and Direction of Foreign Policy." Taking as its premise in this editorial that "the foreign policy of our party and our government rests on a foundation of class ties with socialist nations," it said that "In the future as well we will go out and practice diplomacy firmly rooted in this line." Going on, it stressed that its goal, the so-called "strengthening of international revolutionary capability," implying "the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution," that is to say, carrying out unification by communizing the South, "is an important factor in making it possible for the international communist movement among socialist nations to strengthen revolutionary international solidarity with the non-aligned movement and with Third World nations."

We can see that such principles concerning North Korea's foreign policy and line are nothing more than a re-emphasis of the already existing foreign policy and line. It is worth noting, however, that changes in North Korea which have recently been illuminated both internally and externally are linked to trends in its surrounding environment.

During 1984 North Korea, deploying an active foreign policy of invitations and visits, concentrated its efforts more than ever before on the "strengthening of international revolutionary capability" which it is championing. In order to overcome the diplomatic dilemma it is in because of the bungled assassination bombing incident in Burma in October 1983 and to overcome the instability in its internal and external environment caused by economic stagnation and the Kim Chong-il succession arrangements, the authorities in North Korea could not avoid engaging in a record-setting level of international activity. Under these circumstances, last year North Korea engaged in a flurry of diplomatic activity, beginning with Kim Il-song's 47-day visit to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (May 16--July 1) and including as well a visit to Pyongyang by Hu Yaobang, the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party; a visit to China by Kang Song-san, the Premier of the State Administration Council; and a visit to China by Kim Il-song (November 26-28). Furthermore, the North Korean authorities concentrated their efforts on badgering others to stand with them politically and diplomatically through invitation diplomacy incessantly summoning the heads of states friendly to North Korea in such places as the Middle East and Africa.

Despite the domestic and international shocks confronting it, this sort of recent diplomatic activity by North Korea is explained in the final analysis as a demonstration that it will further intensify, without changing in the slightest, its diplomacy toward the communist camp which, as it has up to now as well, takes first place in its foreign policy line. In actuality, it is absolutely essential for its "strengthening of international revolutionary capability" that it strengthens its multi-faceted ties with international communist powers, including the Soviet Union and China, and secures strong support for its line of reunification by communizing South Korea. Therefore, in 1985, it is likely that it will concentrate its efforts on international activity to secure all sorts of essential support and cooperation, giving the most weight to economic, military and diplomatic strength, against a background of drawing closer to the communist world which was badgered by Kim Il-song's visit diplomacy last year.

Furthermore, prospects are it will appeal for support for its phony peaceful reunification line of "tripartite talks" and "the confederal republic of Koryo" through all sorts of aid to and promotion of cooperation with non-aligned nations and that it will intensify all sorts of schemes to hamper the development of relations with the Republic of Korea by activating maneuvers to interfere with the international events which will be held in the Republic of Korea in 1986 and 1988.

In particular, while Kim Chong-il has begun of late to start exercising virtual supreme power from the front lines of power, North Korea has begun to show extraordinary interest in a policy of opening to the outside



world, following the pragmatic line of the Chinese communists. A positive manifestation of this is that the question of promoting economic and technological interchange and collaboration with the West was introduced through the third session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly, held last January from the 25th through the 27th, and after that, on September 8, it even went so far as to adopt a joint venture law putting this into concrete form. North Korea's promotion of such a policy of opening up their economy gives the impression of being further accentuated since the visit to Pyongyang by the Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaogang, the visit to Peking by the Premier of the State Administration Council Kang Song-san, and the unofficial visit to Peking by Kim Il-song. The relations between North Korea and China are developing an even greater intimacy.

It is said that after Kim Il-song visited the Soviet Union relations between the two parties, who had been estranged for quite some time, were cleared up but China and North Korea growing closer puts the Soviet Union in a position where it must adopt a cautious stance. Accordingly, while North Korea is on the one hand encouraging that sort of stance in the Soviets, on the other hand there is a possibility that Kim Chong-il will be dispatched directly to Moscow to win understanding and support from the Soviet leadership for the lineal succession arrangement toward which there has been as yet no clear expression of opinion despite Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union. Signs that in 1985 Kim Chong-il is likely to visit the Soviet Union personally are hinted at in foreign news reports on the trend toward visits to North Korea by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Kapitsa, who already visited Pyongyang in November, 1984, to discuss border issues.

Viewed in terms of these interrelationships, the northerly triangular relationships which are the core of North Korea's diplomacy toward allies in 1985 are an even stranger "two-legged diplomacy," spreading out in all directions under conditions where the North Korean authorities' relationship with China is growing more intimate while there is an assumption of further strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union.

#### Phony Peace Offensive Aimed at the West

Likewise, in order to redeem its diplomatic inferiority vis-a-vis the Republic of Korea, a hole into which it has obviously fallen after the Burma assassination bombing incident, it appears that North Korea in 1985 as well will put all its efforts particularly into convening the so-called "South-South leaders conference" which Kim Il-song has proposed and Pyongyang has solicited for the eighth summit conference of non-aligned nations, the primary focus of this year's non-aligned diplomacy. On the other hand, North Korea put its approach to the West in concrete form with last year's "tripartite talks" proposal and the adoption of a joint venture law.

Up to now, North Korea's attitude toward the United States and Japan took the world revolutionary perspective as its starting point and regarded them as hostile forces. However, recently the Republic of Korea's absolute superiority over the North in national strength and its rise in status in

international society amid changes in its surrounding environment have had the effect of increasing pressure on North Korea for a more flexible policy toward the South. Accordingly, North Korea must seek out a new direction. Along these lines, North Korea has been assuming a positive attitude toward approaching the West and, in particular, toward improving relations with the United States and Japan.

Such movement by North Korea appears in their attempts recently to improve relations with Japan and the United States through the former Cambodian chief of State Sihanouk and through leaders such as Deng Xiaoping while turning up the heat of the peace propagandizing accompanying the "tripartite talks" proposal.

Furthermore, realizing that it really is impossible to break out of its accumulated economic troubles through the "chuche economy" which has up to now been based on "self-reliance," North Korea somewhat tardily has proclaimed that it has adopted a joint venture law aimed at the enticing of Western capital and technology, though with some restrictions. Therefore it has been making eyes at capitalist economies which up to now it had been attacking as its main enemy and the biggest obstacle to the carrying out of its revolution. Such a series of changes in North Korea's attitude looks like an adjustment in diplomatic posture toward one of more flexible responses to changing conditions, not seeing the current confrontational relations with Western nations, including the United States and Japan, as set in stone.

Even though this is but a dissembling tactic by North Korea, there is a possibility that this will be accepted as a change, which can tempt some Western nations hoping for better relations with North Korea. Prospects are that in 1985 North Korea, utilizing this point to the maximum, will most likely command a varied policy of approaching the West along with a more active phony peace propaganda offensive in order to gain diplomatic and economic benefits.

9953

CSO: 4107/074

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPERS SCOFF AT CHON'S LIFTING OF POLITICAL BAN

SK081038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--Commenting on the March 6 announcement of a spokesman of "Chongwadae" that the political ban placed on the activities of 14 politicians under the "Law on special measures for renovation of the political climate" would be lifted, papers here today brand this as a fine-sounding trick and a base claptrap tactics to mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN commentary says:

The spokesman of "Chongwadae" made much ado in favor of the dictator, puffing that the lift of the ban on the political activities which had been to be continued till 1988 is in accordance with a "special plan of the president". This, however, is a self-righteous way of thinking.

The oppressors have no excuse for propagandizing their leniency, unwillingly setting free opposition politicians under the pressure of ever rising public opinion. They who have intensified dictatorship and expanded and reproduced their past crimes and irregularities under the pretext of "removal of the old politics" have no right or face to clamor about the "renovation of political climate".

The lift of the ban on the activities of all the politicians carries no practical significance for Kim Tae-chung. They said Kim Tae-chung cannot conduct political activities in relation with a political party because he had the execution of a penalty passed on him suspended. This is an open expression of their will to keep him as ever under the direct surveillance and control of power and seal up his activities.

Illegal is their intention to continue banning his political activities under the cloak of "suspension of the execution of penalty". This shows the true nature of their lift.

If the step is to be a practical one, the illegal "law on special measures for renovation of the political climate" must be abolished, an immediate step for rehabilitation be taken for all the politicians without exception whose activities are freed from ban and freedom of political activities and speech be ensured.

CSO: 4100/291

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON CORRUPTION OF CHON GOVERNMENT

SK091103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today in a commentary flails the outcry about "ferreting out of terrorists and hooligans" and "clean politics" raised by the South Korean puppets on March 5 at the "first general meeting of the situation."

The author of the commentary says:

Those who are creating political confusion and social disorder in South Korea are none but Chon Tu-hwan and his caboodle and it is also the puppet rulers who commit corruption and irregularities without hesitation.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan together with his clan and cat's-paws feathered his own nest through such large-scale scandals as "U.S. rice import scandal", "loan scandal", "Chohung Bank scandal" and "Myongsong group case".

Modelling on his irregularities, "ministers and deputy ministers" of the puppet government, "National Assemblymen", "army generals", "high-ranking officials" and comprador capitalists misappropriated money from the "national treasury" through scandals, big and small.

But the Chon Tu-hwan group called a "general meeting" and clamored about "integrity", "irregularities in the old era" and so on. This is a trick to deceive and mislead public opinion and dampen the anti-"government" sentiments of the people by creating an impression as if it were interested in doing away with the social evils and irregularities.

With no deceptive ruse, however, can it cover up its crimes or fool the people.

CSO: 4100/291

27 March 1985

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## DAILY HITS CHON RING'S ANTICOMMUNIST RACKET

SK041344 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 2 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 2 March commentary: "Stereo-typed and Hackneyed Ballad"]

[Text] On 26 February traitor Chon Tu-hwan voiced a lengthy ballad before members of the so-called Korean Veterans Association [KVA]. Babbling that the danger of war was increasing due to the strengthening of our preparations for a southward invasion, traitor Chon Tu-hwan said that members of the KVA, the homeland defense reserve units, and the civil defense corps should maintain firm defensive postures.

Earlier, he also voiced the same ballad before members of the Advisory Committee of State Affairs.

On the other hand, on 28 February the puppet Counter-Espionage Measure Headquarters held a so-called central report meeting concerning security measures with the participation of numerous government-patronized reporters. At the meeting the puppets clamored about security measures to cope with someone's possible provocations this year.

We have made clear not just once or twice that we have no intention of southward invasion. Our firm stand to improve and develop North-South relations and to pioneer a peaceful aspect for the resolution of the reunification issue through dialogue is already known to the world.

We have consistently advocated peace and want a peaceful resolution of the Korean issue.

Recently, we have proposed several times the holding of tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea to arrange a requisite for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and have made all possible sincere efforts to link the hard-won North-South dialogue to the road of peaceful reunification.

For the puppets to clamor about the threat of a nonexistent southward invasion while turning a deaf ear to our consistent efforts to alleviate tension in Korea and to improve North-South relations is a deliberate scheme to inspire confrontation and to artificially aggravate the situation in Korea.

It is precisely the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, their stooge, who are actually accelerating preparations for a war of aggression and, thereby, constantly increasing the danger of a new war in Korea. It is well proven by the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are staging the mobilization of numerous new type's of weapons and military equipment.

The puppets attach a label of defense on their war racket. However, it is not a label of defense but is an aggressive act to stage a preemptive attack against our republic.

For the rascals, who are bringing the dark clouds of new war to this land while reeking of gun powder, to clamor about someone's southward invasion is like a thief turning on the owner.

Their clamoring about the threat of a southward invasion proceeds from their criminal aim to divert elsewhere the voices of public opinion at home and abroad condemning the criminal and indiscreet "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, to justify their desperate new war preparation maneuvers, and to inspire confrontation consciousness among the people.

At a time when North-South dialogue was already set on schedule and it was a pressing demand of reality to develop this dialogue, the puppets announced a plan for the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise and put the plan into practical action, thus further revealing their true colors as challengers to peace and provocateurs.

The puppets are trying to extricate themselves from the present predicament by clamoring as if someone else were responsible for the aggravation of tension. However, this is a foolish act.

The puppets' clamoring about southward invasion will never bring any way out to them. It will only result in expediting the puppets' self-ruin.

CSO: 4110/111

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY LAUDS PLAN TO CARRY OUT UNIFICATION PROGRAMS

SK090109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Inter-Korean Dialogue"]

[Text] Both internal and external developments are certain to lead North Korea to resume dialogue with South Korea. Pyongyang will have to deal with those pressures, whatever excuses it may continue to produce.

South and North Korea, not only for practical reasons but also for natural motives arising from being homogeneous people, are obliged to keep talking with each other. Speaking only practically, Pyongyang will face a worsening domestic situation if it continues to boycott inter-Korean dialogue.

With this in mind we share the prediction of Minister of National Unification Yi Se-ki that North Korea will return to the dialogue table following Team Spirit 85, the combined ROK-U.S. annual military exercise, to end in early April. In a policy report to President Chon Tu-whan yesterday, the minister said his prediction is likely to come true unless there would occur a serious event to reverse the ongoing trend.

Should Yi's prediction prove true, the inter-Korean dialogue would resume late next month or in early May. Otherwise, the communists in the North would be unable to justify their continued boycott of the inter-Korean dialogue. They put off indefinitely the economic and Red Cross talks, which were scheduled for last month, by making an issue of the joint military drill.

Minister Yi said that the National Unification Board will seek cultural talks with Pyongyang, depending on the results of the likely dialogues on economic cooperation and Red Cross efforts to reunite dispersed families. This is a good idea, given the unique cultural background of Korea which has maintained its homogeneity over dozens of centuries.

Unfortunately, four decades of territorial division have impaired somewhat such homogeneity and, therefore, there must be steady efforts to counter such alienation. Hence, welcome is the board's plan to establish a commission to help maintain the cultural homogeneity of the Korean people.

The commission will work to provide the people, particularly youngsters, with a vision of a unified Korea, thus promoting their awareness of national identity in a positive perspective. This effort should be made while stepping up security awareness among the people in a cool-headed manner. These two steps, if well combined, will surely help realize peaceful unification of Korea.

CSO: 4100/283



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON SOUTH'S REPRESSION, CONFRONTATION

SK050500 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 20 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 21 February commentary: "Fascism and Anticommunist Confrontation Lead to the Road of Destruction"]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan held an extraordinary cabinet meeting on 18 February, during which he issued instructions to strongly cope with various factors that might hinder political and social stability after the election in accordance with laws and regulations and to strengthen security against someone's possible provocations.

The new prime minister, too, at a cabinet meeting held on 19 February, slandered us and clamored about the need to further consolidate the foundation for national security and social stability. Synchronizing with this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring held a so-called conference on Seoul city counterespionage measures for establishing a security posture at the Sejong Culture Center, thereby inspiring anticommunist confrontation.

The world already knows that stability, security, and the like that have been clamored about by the South Korean puppets are not only the products of their desperate maneuvers to extricate themselves from the increasing crisis in the colonial and fascist rule, but are also the dictator's slogans for sanguinary fascism, war, and long-term power.

In the recent election, the puppets monopolized votes of the puppet army, police, intelligence agents, and special agents in a bid to achieve an overwhelming victory by mobilizing government power and money. However, they failed to gain a majority in the direction election in electoral districts throughout the country, but rather suffered the miserable defeat of losing assembly seats in comparison with the previous election.

The elections, which was conducted amid an unprecedentedly fraudulent and violent atmosphere, showed that the South Korean people do not want to live under the repressive rule of the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

The election results not only show that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has lost its moral obligations and face trying to continuously stay in power, but also

demand that it step down from the power it seized by violence, as judged by the voters, frankly admitting its defeat in the election.

This notwithstanding, the puppets' clamors at the cabinet meetings show that they do not frankly admit and follow the election results, but are, instead, dashing along the road of fascism, confrontation, and war, babbling about security and stability and challenging the people's aspirations for democracy and against dictatorship, as demonstrated in the election.

Why the puppets, who have trembled with uneasiness before the people's enhanced spirit of struggle for democracy and against dictatorship, with the election as an occasion, are advancing along the road of fascist repression and anticommunist confrontation under the excuse of someone's nonexistent provocations is all too clear. In other words, it is none other than a trick to maintain their shaken fascist and dictatorial rule by more brutally suppressing the democratic forces of South Korea, who have risen in a sacred antifascist struggle for democracy, under the spurious slogan of stability and security, by diverting public sentiment, imbued with complaints and expression of public opinion at home and abroad, to anticommunism, and inspiring division.

Herein we once again see the puppets' dirty nature of desperately trying to maintain power through shameless deception, threat, blackmail, repression, and anticommunist maneuvers.

The South Korean people clearly know that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's clamoring about stability and security is not only a sophistry to justify its fascist repression and to cover up its criminal maneuvers for treachery and war, but is also a deceptive trick to prolong its power.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to find a way out by strengthening its fascist repression and anticommunist confrontation while challenging the people's aspirations. However, this is a foolish act.

Fascism and confrontation are the criminal road of challenging the people and betraying them and will only expedite the puppets' ruin.

The puppets should know that their indiscreet repression and anticommunist confrontation will only expedite their self-ruin, and should act discreetly.

CSO: 4110/111

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES CHON REGIME'S 'REPRESSION' OF PEOPLE

SK050524 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 25 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 26 February commentary: "Wicked Challenge to Democracy"]

[Text] Having consolidated the foundation for its rule through election rackets imbued with violence and fraudulence, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has been more frantically running amok with fascist suppression recently while raving about security.

According to a report, the fascist clique committed an atrocity by taking punitive action against some 200 students and youths who opposed and rejected the National Assembly elections in Seoul. At the same time, the rascals suppressed the patriotic students who opposed the elections and the DJP by repeatedly bringing testimony against them. Its fascist evil hands are also extended to the opposition figures.

The fascist clique is threatening some 1,000 opposition and independent figures saying that it will take a strong punitive action against them in accordance with the relevant laws.

Such an atrocious repressive act by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is an intolerable reactionary act against patriots and democracy. It is also a mockery of the South Korean people, who are condemning the puppet clique's maneuvers for long-term power and calling for the resignation of the fascist regime.

In order to appease public sentiment in the wake of the so-called National Assembly elections, the Chon Tu-hwan clique babbled about elimination of violence and so forth and used tricks by talking as though it will bestow leniency upon the people.

Having perpetrated fraudulent elections while loudly talking about democracy and maneuvering to obtain votes, the fascist clique began cruel repression of the students and the people who demanded democracy as soon as the elections ended. Thus, it revealed once again to the world its vicious nature as the tucher of democracy.

Those accused of so-called election crimes and subject to the fascist clique's suppression are patriotic students and democratic figures who fought upholding the slogans of opposing the DJP's self-righteous elections and overthrowing the military regime.

Their struggle, which fully reflected the unanimous intent and aspiration of the South Korean people, cannot be a crime. The election crimes in South Korea are none other than the puppets themselves.

As is shown by the entire course of the election rackets, the Chon Tu-hwan clique resorted to violence and fraudulence in order to fabricate the victory of the DJP's candidates in the elections. Public opinion at home and abroad criticized the recent National Assembly elections as unprecedentedly violent and corrupt elections which only favored the DJP gangsters.

Those who perpetrated corruption and fraudulence are repressing other people, claiming that they carried out clean elections and the other people disturbed them. This is a brigandish act similar to a thief calling "Stop thief!"

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan is running amok with suppression of people while loudly talking about election crimes and so forth is an extension of its maneuvers to strengthen fascist dictatorship, strangling democracy.

The anti-dictatorship spirit for democracy is being enhanced more than ever before in South Korea in the wake of the National Assembly elections. A few days ago, a South Korean democratic figure expressed the resolve to fight for democracy in society even at the risk of his life, and a democratic organization published a statement demanding the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime in accordance with the judgment of the masses.

Frightened by this, the puppet clique is running amok to prevent the anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy from being strengthened among the students and the people by reinforcing the fascist suppression. Thus, it is attempting to maintain its ruling system.

This is also a part of its maneuvers to conceal its fraudulence and irregularities by condemning someone's corruption and to save its face by attempting to impress the people with the fairness in the current elections.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique can never frustrate the aspiration of the students and the people for democracy with anything, and can never save itself from downfall. The South Korean people and students will resist dictatorship to the end through a nationwide struggle for democracy and national reunification.

CSO: 4110/111

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

'Suppression of People' Flayed

SK261936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1858 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday comments on the brutal repression of students and dissidents by the Chon Tu-hwan group under the pretext of (?stability).

Branding this as an unpardonable reactionary offensive on patriotism and democracy and an intolerable mockery of the South Korean people who denounce the puppet clique's scheme for long-term office and demand the resignation of the fascist "government", the author of the commentary says:

As for the election offenders, the target of suppression by the fascist clique, they are patriotic students and democratic figures who fought for the democratic development of South Korean society under the slogan: Let us oppose the elections' under exclusive sway of the Democratic Justice Party" and "Down with the military 'regime'."

Their struggle fully reflecting the unanimous will and desire of the South Korean people can by no means be a [word indistinct].

The election offenders in South Korea are none other than the puppets.

Public opinion at home and abroad assesses the recent National Assembly elections is most violent and fraudulent elections ever known in history.

The repressive campaign launched by the Chon Tu-hwan group against the so-called "election offenders" is a continuation of the machinations to stifle democracy and strengthen the fascist ruling system.

It is also part of its scheming to conceal all manner of its own irregularities and bring into relief the "fairness of the elections" and save its face by taking issue with others' "irregularities."

## Schemes To Block Student Protests

SK111027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--The puppet Ministry of Education held a meeting of heads of school affairs departments of colleges and universities throughout South Korea on March 8, where it urged all colleges and universities to "strictly apply the school rules" and "severely discipline" students "obstructing lessons," according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is the military fascist clique's one more malicious scheme to prevent the anti-"government" action of students by means of threat and blackmail.

## Students Demand Education Minister's Resignation

SK121535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--Over 2,000 students of Koryo University on March 11 held an anti-"government" rally and staged a campus demonstration, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The students who rose up in protest against the forcible resignation of the president of the university under the pressure of the puppet authorities for refusing to punish dissident students recently arrested for anti-"government" activities strongly demanded the foundation side to retract the president's resignation and called for the dismissal of the puppet education minister who stretched his suppressive hand to the campus.

They also strongly demanded the fascist clique to immediately release from jail all the detained students.

At the rally they confirmed and passed the "rule of the General Student Council" worked out by them in order to form an independent student autonomous organizations.

At the end of the rally they went over to a demonstration, shouting slogans demanding "establishment of the campus rights" and "democratization of campus."

The demonstrators valiantly fought, throwing stones at over 200 riot police entrenched at the campus gate, in their attempt to take to the street.

## Students Protest Trial

SK130339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique at the fifth trial of those involved in the "stranger detention case" at Seoul University on March 9 tried to inflict harsh penalties upon five students of the university including the former chairman of its General Student Council, according to a radio report from Seoul. But, the students resolutely protested, saying that the accusation faked up by hangmen was quite different from the fact.

CSO: 4100/291

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Minister's Remarks

SK050618 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
28 Feb 85

[Text] Son Chae-sok, minister of education, in his greeting to a meeting of presidents of the country's universities, babbled that he would not tolerate acts of disturbance by students, while noting that students' participation in politics is unfortunate for them and the country. His babble that university students' participation in politics is unfortunate is absurd sophistry. University students are part of society and the campus is also part of society. One cannot think of campus freedom without democratization of society. Therefore, it is reasonable for students to express their opinions and demands, while taking an interest in the politics of the society to which they belong. It is all the more right for students to wage a struggle to attain campus freedom and the democratization of society, while opposing and rejecting the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist politics, under the circumstances in South Korea, where the campus has been turned into a military barracks covered with an intelligence and surveillance network, and the freedom to carry out academic research, as well as the freedom to seek group activities, are trodden underfoot. Students' political struggle for participation in politics, campus freedom, and the democratization of society is a struggle waged for them, for society, and for the people, in order to regain freedom and democracy. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's threat that it would not tolerate patriotic students who are waging a struggle for campus freedom and the democratization of society, while calling on students not to participate in politics, is unforgivable absurd talk because it means students should silently endure the present situation, devoid of freedom and democracy, without waging a struggle for democratization. Son Chae-sok's absurd talk is arousing patriotic students' anger and denunciation and further strengthening their will to wage a struggle for democratization.

Student Release Urged

SK090438 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT  
9 Mar 85

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] has issued a statement demanding the release of those students arrested on charges of staging a sit-in at

the DJP headquarters and in the course of the National Assembly election. NKDP spokesman Pak Sil has issued a statement and once again urged the government to immediately release those students who were arrested on charges of staging a sit-in at the DJP headquarters and in the course of the National Assembly general election.

#### Plan To Revive 'Student Autonomies'

SK042330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique made public at a recent meeting of university presidents and college rectors a new "proposal for reorganization of the student homeland defense corps and rehabilitation of student autonomous organizations," according to a report.

The fascist clique declared there that the "students homeland defense corps" organized at colleges and universities of South Korea would be abolished and "student autonomies" be rehabilitated from the current new school year.

But the fascist clique cannot conceal the fact that the "proposal" is but a crafty trick.

While crying about disbandment of the "student homeland defense corps" in the "proposal" it said that "its function may be fulfilled during wartime or in case of emergency".

This clique also blared that after the "student homeland defense corps" are disbanded the students should automatically be enrolled in the "civilian defense corps" and mobilized in "civilian defense training" under the "civilian defense basic law".

This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, while staging the farce of disbanding the "student homeland defense corps" under the powerful pressure of public opinion, tries behind its curtain to bind students to the "civilian defense corps," another military organization, and to easily reorganize them into "student homeland defense corps" in case of "emergency".

The "rehabilitation of student autonomies" proposed by the fascist clique this time is also a deceptive ruse. They are nothing but a tightly "government"-controlled organization which has nothing to do with an independent student council.

The farce of disbandment of the "student homeland defense corps" and rehabilitation of "student autonomies" is a crafty ruse to pull the wool over the eyes of students and take the edge off their resistance.



## Students Stage Demonstrations

SK090406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--More than 500 students of Konguk University in Seoul on March 6 held a demonstration shouting "Stop suppressing the general student council," "Renovate educational policy" and so on, according to South Korean papers.

That day the demonstrators attempted to take to the street, while demonstrating in the campus to meet with the police pouncing upon them firing tear gas outside the campus. The angered students resolutely fought destroying sidewalk blocks and throwing them at the police.

On the same day, more than 700 students of Koryo University held a "grand seminar on campus democracy" at the university auditorium under the sponsorship of the General Student Council.

The students denounced with surging indignation the scheming of the fascist clique to bring the group of professors under its control, illegally interfering in the campus life, and demanded "abolition of the right of the Education Ministry to approve the university president". Then they held a demonstration shoulder to shoulder on the campus shouting slogans flailing the fascist clique's suppression of campus.

Earlier, on March 4, students of Tanguk University also waged an anti-"government" struggle.

## Demonstration at Seoul's Court

SK042346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2333 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--Students of Koryo University in Seoul staged a powerful anti-"government" demonstration in front of a puppet court on February 28, according to the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO.

The fascist clique held that day a trial of eight students of Koryo University who had been charged with involvement in the occupation of the "Democratic Justice Party" building.

When the escort car carrying the patriotic students rolled out of the yard of the puppet court shortly after the fascist trial, over 100 students of Koryo University who were assembled in front of it started a demonstration, shouting anti-"government" slogans including "release the arrested students".

According to a radio report from Seoul, students of Seoul Institute of International Studies on March 3 held a stubborn sit-down in demand of a stop to the removal of the institute, denouncing the unjust attempt of the puppet authorities and the foundation board to remove the institute.

Three students were wounded in the struggle due to the outrage of the foundation board.

The students had staged a sit-down earlier in mid-February in protest against the scheme of the fascist clique and the foundation board of the institute to remove it by means of enrolling them to another college.

#### South Imprisons Students

SK062316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist junta at a trial held on February 28 in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, inflicted prison terms upon Hannam University students Yi Kang-chol and Kim Hoe-yon who had struggled for campus democracy, according to a South Korean paper.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta, feeling uneasy about renewed patriotic action of students in the spring, brought arrested and detained patriotic students to the fascist trial and passed prison terms upon them in an attempt to overpower the students' action.

#### Seoul University Meeting

SK060936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--Students of Seoul University on February 28 held a students' meeting to form a general student council and called for the formation of an independent students' organization, according to a South Korean newspaper.

Over 200 representatives of the students of the university attending the meeting discussed the draft rules of the student council worked out by the preparatory committee of the council and decisively rejected the puppet clique's artifice to set up a "government" controlled students' organization.

At the meeting Yi Chol-yong, chairman of the preparatory committee of the General Student Council, explained to the attendants the draft rules of the student council, the keynote of which was "The recognition of the freedom of speech, press, assembly and association of students and the right of the chairman of the General Student Council to attend faculty meetings" and "guarantee of the status of the chairman of the student council and guarantee of independence in the collection of the student council fees and their disbursement" and demanded the university authorities to accept the rules.

#### Student Suppression

SK081504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist junta has arrested and is persecuting Sungjon University students on charges of involvement in the struggle against the criminal "elections," according to the South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO. They are a vice-chairman of the General Federation of Christian Students of South Korea and the chairman of the university committee for the promotion of campus autonomy.

Seized with uneasiness with the advent of spring, a season of struggle, the fascist junta is further intensifying the suppression of patriotic students who took the lead in the struggle.

#### Opposition Demands Release

SK100851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Mar (KCNA)--The "New Korea Democratic Party," a South Korean opposition party, issued a statement on March 7, in which it strongly demanded the puppet clique to immediately release the students who had been thrown behind bars for their involvement in the occupation of the "Democratic Justice Party" building and in a struggle against the "elections", according to a radio report from Seoul.

Calling for the democratization of society, the party said: "We urge once again an immediate release of the arrested students."

CSO: 4110/111

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FISHERMEN TELL OF TREATMENT DURING CAPTIVITY

SK090635 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 9 March (YONHAP)--South Korean fishermen who were kidnapped and taken to North Korea last month revealed Saturday that the north directed them during their 24-day forced stay there to carry out espionage mission after their return home.

In a joint press conference held here, the fishermen said that the north instructed them to actively join student demonstrations and to exercise violence.

Two South Korean fishing vessels with a total of 21 crew members aboard were seized by a North Korean patrol boat on 5 February while operating on the high seas off the northwestern island of Paengnyong-do.

The fishermen also disclosed that the North boasted of the completion of a factory producing dried rice for wartime use and that the North intensively questioned them about the South's coastal security and the locations of military facilities.

The crewmen were forced to write letters of apology admitting that they had entered the North's territorial waters. Also, they received ideological indoctrination from North Korean officials for 3 to 4 hours each day.

The fishermen said that North Korean soldiers fired AK automatic rifles at their ships during a chase.

The fishermen also said that they were taken to several tourist spots decorated with propaganda most favorable to North Korean leader Kim Il-song and his son Chong-il.

They said that they had a press conference on the day following the seizure, admitted their entry into North Korean territorial waters and requested a generous pardon following the scenario written by North Korean officials.

The fishermen said that they had another press conference before their return, in which they were again forced to read scripts written by North Korean officials.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

GFTUK CHAIRMAN DECRIES SOUTH MINER SUPPRESSION

SK090347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, issued a talk on March 8 denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for brutally suppressing miners and their wives at the Changsong coal mine in South Korean Kangwon Province who rose up in a struggle in demand of the formation of an independent trade union and the right to existence. He demanded that the suppression of them be stopped at once and all the detained workers be immediately released. Extending warm fraternal support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the miners of the Changsong coal mine, he said:

It was an entirely natural act and an exercise of their inviolable right for them to demand the formation of an independent trade union which would defend their democratic rights when the subsidized trade union organization of the coal mine was high-handedly encroaching upon the elementary rights of the workers, acting as a tool of the puppet clique. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique encircled the coal mine and cracked down upon the fighting workers and their wives with bayonets and arrested and detained many workers by dispatching hundreds of armed police. This is a vicious challenge to the South Korean workers demanding the right to existence and democratic freedom and a fascist reactionary offensive to keep them in chains to tyranny.

Noting that the South Korean puppet clique are now craftily attempting to lull the righting spirit of the miners by dismissing the trade union chief on their payroll, he stressed that the struggle cannot be stopped as long as the colonial fascist ruling system is maintained and the anti-popular labor policy pursued in South Korea.

CSO: 4100/291

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

INAUGURATION ANNIVERSARY AMNESTY SCORED--Yi Won-hong, minister of culture and information, announced on 2 March a so-called amnesty in connection with the 4th anniversary of Chon Tu-hwan's inauguration. According to his announcement, 2,821 model prisoners who repented of their mistakes would receive special favors, including special amnesty, special commutation, parole, and temporary discharge. This is simply the Chon Tu-hwan ring's trick designed to give the international community the impression that this land is on the way to liberalization and to soothe the ever-rising anti-government mood among our people. Like earlier amnesties, it was not granted to prisoners confirmed on charges of seeking anti-U.S. and anti-government activities, and their conditions have not changed at all. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should lift the political ban on all of those banned from political activity, including Mr Kim Tae-chung and Mr Kim Yong-sam, and free all the political prisoners wrongfully detained. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Mar 85 SK]

TWO DISSIDENTS' PRESS INTERVIEW--Former president of the New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam and former presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung held a joint press interview, calling for the realization of the democratization of society. In the press interview held at Mr Kim Tae-chung's resident, Mr Kim Yong-sam said the two would make a joint effort for democracy, even though the government is attempting to separate them. Emphasizing that the recent lifting of the political ban by the authorities concerned did not mean that there took place any change for democracy or any substantial change in the character of the government, he called for revising the constitution in order to elect the president directly and making democratic reforms in order to abolish all suppressive measures. Meanwhile, in the press interview Mr Kim Tae-chung said that the lifting of the political ban did not change anything for him and means nothing as long as he is not allowed to engage in political activities. He also stressed that he would continue to struggle for freedom of the press and the revision of the constitution toward democracy. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Mar 85 SK]

SAFEGUARDING PRESENT CONSTITUTION 'HIT'--At a press conference with foreign reporters on 7 March, DJP Chairman No Tae-u raved that he would safeguard the present Constitution until the conclusion of the presidential term prescribed in the Constitution. All fascist evil laws, including the present Constitution that prescribes a single presidential term, were concocted in the back room

of Chongwadae by the Chon Tu-hwan ring for the purpose of seizing long-term power, violating the people's wishes. The people of all walks of life call for immediately repealing all fascist evil laws which do not reflect the people's desire. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has vowed to safeguard the present Constitution until the conclusion of the presidential term that is prescribed in the Constitution, raving that the majority of the people support this Constitution. This reveals a hidden intention of continuously seizing power without yielding the presidential post. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must repeal all fascist evil laws in accordance with the demand of the people and step down from the seat of power. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 8 Mar 85 SK]

POSTPONEMENT OF TALKS 'SCORED'--At an 8 March meeting at Chongwadae to hear this year's business report from the minister of national unification, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that the North unilaterally suspended North-South talks. It is the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring--not the North--who suspended North-South talks. The conducting of the largest-ever "Team Spirit 85" South Korea-U.S. combined military exercise by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring simultaneous with the holding of North-South talks suspended the North-South economic talks and the Red Cross talks which were being held amid the great expectations of the international community as well as our people. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's babble as if the North had unilaterally suspended North-South talks was designed to cover up his nature as a vicious divisionist. No maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan ring's can cover up its divisionist color. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Mar 85 SK]

PICTURES OF MT PAEKTU--The government which has strictly forbidden domestic newspapers to carry pictures and stories of Mt Paektu located on the Manchurian border suddenly turned about its earlier position Saturday to allow reports on them. A Culture-Information Ministry official said yesterday that the government has been rigid about reports on communist countries, including North Korea and China, for reasons of national security. He also admitted that the government exhorted some newspaper companies to withdraw their plans to issue special editions about North Korea last year and early this year. However, he declined to elaborate on the motive of the government's sudden change in its position. He also said that as long as he knows the reports of pictures and stories of Mt Paektu will be only allowed for March 4 evening papers and March 5 morning papers. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Mar 85 p4 SK]

CAR WARNS NORTH ON PROPAGANDIZING--Seoul, 11 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--The Government of the Central African Republic has issued a stern warning to North Korean diplomats stationed there for their solicitation of political propaganda from Central African journalists, it was learned here Monday. According to reports reaching the South Korean Foreign Ministry from the South Korean Embassy in the African nation, North Korean diplomats have asked local newsmen to write propagandistic stories that include claims like "North Korea achieved an unprecedented big increase in its rice production last year" as well as articles blaming the South Korean Government for the ongoing Team Spirit '85 exercise. The reports said that Central Africa's foreign minister, Nganni Voue To, summoned North Korean Ambassador O Kyong-hwan on March 8 and strongly requested that North Korean diplomats stop such activities. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0720 GMT 11 Mar 85 SK]

N.KOREA-HONG KONG INCREASED TRADE--The trade volume between North Korea and Hong Kong is continuously increasing. According to statistics announced on 7 March by the Hong Kong Administration Office, North Korea exported \$22 million of goods to Hong Kong from 1 January to 30 November 1984, a 95 percent increase compared to the same period of 1983. It imported \$39 million of goods from Hong Kong, a 100 percent increase. According to statistics, North Korea increased the number of its export goods to 59 by diversifying export items. Agricultural products, including vegetables, ginseng, and dried fish, constitute North Korea's major export items to Hong Kong. In addition to these, steel ore, copper, silver, and other mineral resources make up a high proportion of its exports to Hong Kong. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Mar 85 p 4 SK]

TESTING OF 'COPPERHEAD' MISSILE--Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists carried out in South Korea the first firing test of the new-type anti-tank guided missile "Copperhead" outside the U.S. mainland. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says: This once again strips them bare as the criminals bent on the provocation of another war in Korea. The author of the commentary says: The U.S. imperialists carried out the test of this new-type guided missile through an "exhibition air-to-ground fire power exercise" as soon as the criminal "Team Spirit 85" started. This indicates that they are not only shipping new weapons of destruction into South Korea but also attaining proficiency in their practical use on the spot. To deploy mass destruction weapons denounced all over the world in South Korea and use that part of Korea as their testing ground is an unpardonable criminal act for wrecking peace in Korea and barring her peaceful reunification and, furthermore, menacing world peace. The U.S. imperialists must renounce their new war adventures, lending an ear to the voice against war and nuclear weapons and for peace daily growing among the people at home and abroad and get out of South Korea at once, taking along the death tools and aggression forces shipped there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 12 Mar 85 SK]

SOUTH'S FOREIGN DEBT PROBLEM--Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--A South Korean paper, refuting the puppet clique's talk about "rosy picture" of foreign debts, said the reality does not show a "rosy picture" but "national ruin resulting from foreign debts." The paper deplored that due to huge foreign debts the South Korean inhabitants are saddled each with an average of 1 million won and South Korea has become "the most seriously debt-ridden area in the world". It noted that foreign debts have only accentuated South Korea's subjugation in various domains, such as capital, finance, technique, foreign trade and food. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 12 Mar 85 SK]

CHON URGED TO ADOPT DEMOCRACY--Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--Kim Tae-chung warned the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to introduce political democracy or face a public backlash, according to an AFP report from Seoul. Warning that the military fascist clique would "pay a high price if it ignored a popular desire for democracy", Kim Tae-chung demanded a presidential election by universal suffrage and guarantee of press freedom and workers' rights. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2330 GMT 12 Mar 85 SK]



DJP REMARKS ON CONSTITUTION--At a press conference with foreign reporters at the central party headquarters on 11 March, No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, spoke as if the people were supporting the present Constitution and opposed the constitutional revision for a direct presidential election. This once again exposes the hidden intent of the DJP, headed by Chon Tu-hwan, to stay in power permanently. The present Constitution, under which the president is elected through an indirect election, is an antipopular Constitution because the people cannot elect a person of their choice as president. This is why our people, as well as opposition parties, have strongly demanded that the present Constitution be revised so that they can elect the president through a direct election. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now trying to defend the present Constitution. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should revise the present Constitution as unanimously demanded by the people and opposition parties. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4110/114

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U'S PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS

Parties Take Positions

SK081237 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] In connection with the contents of the press conference of Yi Min-u, president of the NKDP, with the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, the DJP, the NKDP, the DKP, and the KNP have expressed considerably different views. As a result of this, a strong indication is emerging that the political situation after the lifting of the political ban, in which a favorable atmosphere seemed to be developing for dialogue, is being driven into turbulent air.

At a meeting this morning, concluding that president Yi Min-u's remarks at the press conference are an unwarranted claim proceeding from the intent to destroy constitutional order and to hinder our political development, DJP officials decided to hold a meeting of the Central Executive Committee tomorrow morning.

At that meeting, they will confirm the real intent of president Yi's remarks and discuss what measures the party will take.

In particular and as indicated in the statement it issued yesterday, the DJP officials at the meeting shared the common opinion that president Yi's remarks are tantamount to an attempt to overthrow the present government and are preposterous and absurd remarks in a bid to destroy constitutional order and to obstruct the peaceful change of government slated for 1988, our people's long-cherished desire. They also shared the opinion that president Yi should clarify the background and intent of his remarks to the people who want stability and prosperity.

At the meeting, they also branded president Yi's preposterous remarks calling for suspension of the constitutional government and establishment of a provisional government, even at the risk of possible chaos at the time of the holding of such international events as the Asian Games in 1986 and the Seoul Olympics in 1988, at an act of not hesitating to ignore the peace of the state and the nation just because of the greed for power. Then, the DJP officials said that they cannot repress surprise, together with the people,

over the fact that those who have talked about struggle for democracy did not hesitate to make such absurd and preposterous remarks running counter to democracy at a time when the DJP has made every possible effort to create conditions for politics through dialogue, including the current lifting of the political ban.

According to a DJP official, after president Yi's remarks were reported by domestic press organs, this official received telephone calls from many people throughout the country protesting president Yi's remarks and calling for the DJP to take strong countermeasures.

The NKDP held a meeting of its party leadership group this morning and confirmed as party opinion president Yi's remarks calling for the resignation of the president in August next year, before his tenure ends, and the establishment of a provisional government.

At the meeting, the NKDP party leadership group heard from president Yi about the circumstances and contents of his press conference with the Japanese newspaper and confirmed that it is the consistent claim not only of president Yi but also of the party that, in order to realize a peaceful change of government, it is natural that a systematic device supporting this and a political timetable for democracy should be made public next year.

In this connection, Pak Sil, spokesman of the NKDP, said that the provisional government mentioned in the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN refers to a government for election management.

At a meeting this morning, the DKP discussed the contents of NKDP president Yi Min-u's press conference with the Japanese newspaper and decided not to comment on president Yi's remarks, concluding that the remarks were president Yi's private opinion.

The KNP said that the constitutional order should be maintained and that politics should be conducted within this order.

#### Two Kims Comment

SK081208 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Mar 85 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] On the third day after the lifting of the political ban, Mr Kim Tae-chung received Kim Nok-yong and No Sungphwan, deputy presidents of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], and Kim Sang-hyon, Ye Chun-ho, Kim Myong-yun, Kim Hyong-su, Kim Tae-chol, Son Chu-hang, and Han Kwang-ok on the morning of 8 March. Beginning at 0900, he paid homage at the National Cemetery at the tomb of Paek Pom [South Korean patriot and politician], then at the 19 April Student Revolution Cemetery at the tomb of Dr Chang Myon [South Korean politician].

Mr Kim Yong-sam received and talked with Kim Chae-kwang, Yi Chong-nam, Pak Chan, Kim Tong-yong, Kim Ok-son, Pan Hyong-sik, Chang Chung-chun, Kim Yong-o, Sim Wan-ku, and Pak Il.

Meanwhile, in connection with NKDP president Yi Min-u's remarks in his press interview, Mr Kim Tae-chung said:

I cannot understand why the preparation of a timetable for democratization should be postponed until the end of August next year. Such an issue can be discussed in the process of examining the NKDP's 5-point demand. Almost all opposition candidates called for resignation during the recent election campaign. Problems arise in the fact that Yi's remarks are causing a new problem at this time.

Mr Kim Yong-sam said:

He did not make needless remarks. It does not seem to be the position of the government and the ruling party to listen to the will of the people expressed in the elections in that they denounce his remarks as if they have been looking forward to them. I will express my views on immediate problems, including this one, in a couple of days.

#### Daily Stresses Long-range Approach

SK100507 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Long-range One or Short-range One?: Concerning Remarks by [NKDP] President Yi--Both Camps, Please Do Not Escalate War"]

[Text] Our immediate feeling toward the remarks by Yi Min-u, president of New Democratic Korea Party [NKDP], is that the opposition camp is not doing well again in its fighting. In a word, we think that he has made remarks with which fault could be found. If the opposition side clumsily deals with this issue, the opposition camp, which has taken the offensive relatively since the latest general elections, might move to the defensive with this as momentum. This is a profound, general principle of all offensive and defensive games.

In this sense, one might think that President Yi's remarks have provided the ruling camp side with an opportunity for a political counterattack.

The ruling camp side will launch an offensive, saying that it has been proved that the new opposition party has a dangerous idea of causing an abnormal situation, not a peaceful change. Also, there is no guarantee that it will not make the most of this issue as an excuse for assuming a tough-line and becoming rigidity.

The DJP has already raised 4-point questions to the NKDP, asking it whether it is a political party within the present political system or a political party which would like to carry out "revolution."

In view of this, can one say that President Yi's remarks have been profitable for the NKDP and for smooth political developments?

Of course, it is true that an opposition party is an organization that fights for political power. But, one should not abruptly make remarks on such a very important matter as the transfer of power--which is different from such a simple issue as a policy matter--in such a fashion without mapping out any strategic plans or without taking priorities into consideration.

It is said that such remarks by President Yi were made in an interview with a Japanese newspaper before the lifting of the political ban. From another viewpoint, such remarks by President Yi were part of his personal views which were expressed in the last general elections.

By the way, it has been reported that the NKDP has confirmed President Yi's as the party opinion in a blitzkrieg fashion.

Because we cannot think that the present NKDP structure has been so consolidated that it can confirm such a delicate and important political matter as its party opinion, we cannot but worry about its hasty decision of confirming his remarks as the party opinion.

It is difficult for the citizenry to view as prudent the fact that a party president's opinion, said to have been expressed personally to a Japanese newspaper correspondent, has been hastily confirmed later as the party opinion. We guess that at the very least, the opposition side will be criticized as less polished, less mature, and less able.

As President Yi himself has said, politics needs a counterpart. Thus, we do not like to believe that President Yi and the NKDP confuse subjective desire with a political proposal lacking proper judgment.

We hope that the DJP, too, will not become oversensitive to this issue. It would be regrettable if the political situation were to become rigid just because of his remarks. We hope that those concerned will exercise extreme self-restraint to avoid losing the opportunity for the politics of dialogue, which is being achieved after a long interval.

We also hope that the opposition camp will exercise self-restraint by not abruptly putting forth everything. In the past, too, the opposition camp staged many "struggles." But, because it was not able to learn the ropes of self-restraint, it failed to catch every favorable opportunity.

The citizens--the sovereigns--of course, eagerly desire a political development of democracy and galvanization. But, they are worrying very much that the hard-won political "game" will be completely destroyed.

In this connection, both the ruling and opposition camps are asked to deeply understand "Why nuclear weapons could be possessed but should not be used." We hope that the opposition camp will study this issue and the ruling camp will not excessively escalate war.

### Chon's Resignation in 1986 Demanded

SK070940 Seoul KYONGYANG SINMUN in Korean 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Report by KYONGYANG SINMUN Tokyo correspondent Kim Yong-sul]

[Text] In a press interview with the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN on 5 March, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], Yi Min-u, demanded that President Chon Tu-hwan put forth a blueprint for democracy before the anniversary of the nation's liberation in 1986 and resign immediately after this.

This remark was made in response to the question raised during the press interview with SANKEI SHIMBUN as to whether his remark means total rejection of the present government. He also claimed that "a provisional government should be established after President Chon Tu-hwan's resignation and that the presidential election should be held in 1987 in accordance with the New Election Law."

SANKEI SHIMBUN noted the plans of the NKDP to seek President Chon's resignation by summer of next year and to realize direct presidential election in the spring of 1987 as "truly progressive."

### Kim Tae-chung Comments

SK090127 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Commenting on the contents of Yi Min-u's interview with a Japanese daily, Kim Tae-chung said on 8 March that it is not the time to demand the resignation of President Chon Tu-hwan but the time to resolve problems concerning the five-point demands put forth by the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] through dialogue with the government and the ruling party. He said that he would personally sound Yi Min-u's true motive by meeting with him.

Kim made the aforementioned remarks before reporters prior to his visit to the National Cemetery. He then said: It appears that the DJP has reacted to party President Yi's private view in of the NKDP.

Kim said: I do not know the reason why party president Yi has demanded that a schedule for democratization be clarified by 15 August 1986. In my private opinion, the schedule for democratization should be clarified within this year.

### DJP Asks NKDP To Clarify Position

SK090933 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 9 Mar 85 p 3

[From the colum "Stroll on Political Avenue"]

[Text] In successive meetings of DJP post holders on the morning and afternoon of 8 March, the DJP seemed to decide to take a "drastic" step in dealing

with New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] President Yi Min-u's remarks and the party's support for them as party opinion. The atmosphere at these DJP meetings was that the DJP should deal with this issue lest a dilemma be brought about in the political situation. The DJP announced a 4-point questionnaire calling on the NKDP to clarify to the people its stance on the current constitutional system and other issues. After the announcement, answering the question of whether the DJP is driving [the NKDP] too hard, Secretary General Yi Han-tong said, "We simply called on it to answer our questionnaire, because it is said that the NKDP ratified his remarks." But he hinted, saying, "Our 'bigger' position will be discussed at the Central Executive Council meeting tomorrow, 9 Mar."

Prior to his remarks, Vice Secretary General Yi Sang-chae emphasized, "Basically our position is to solve the political situation, not to make it complex."

Meanwhile, the DJP headquarters is said to have received some 50 phone calls on 7 and 8 March denouncing president Yi's remarks and encouraging the DJP, saying such things as "What is the DJP doing?," "Do not behave in a weak manner," and "Is another chaos coming?"

#### SEOUL SINMUN Comment

SK091000 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 9 Mar 85 p 3

[From the column "Stroll on Political Avenue"]

[Text] Positive and negative responses to New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u's remarks were crisscrossing in the Democratic Korea Party.

Secretary general Yu Han-yol suggested a fundamental rule on this by saying; "The president of an opposition party can criticize even the president if he does wrong." Member of the party affairs committee Hwang Nak-chu said, "The DJP should make sincere efforts for democratization, accepting in a humble manner the will of the people expressed in election."

However, secretary general Yim Chong-ki said, "You cannot discuss current politics only in terms of basic principles." Member of the party affairs committee Pak Hae-chung expressed a negative view by saying, "It would be helpful for political stability for [Chon Tu-hwan] to resign from office after completing his term."

CSO: 4107/118

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENT ON LIFTING POLITICAL BAN

'Coalition' for Merger of Opposition

SK090527 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Now Is the Turn of the Opposition Camp--In What Way Will It Accept Public Opinion as Shown in the General Elections?"]

[Text] Is the "spring of Korea," which has been frequently talked about, really guaranteed? Also, in terms of the season of the year we can feel the current of the times in this regard. Such a spring, however, would be guaranteed, without twists and turns, by the wisdom and unity on the part of the government and the ruling camp on the one hand and on the part of the opposition camp on the other, and by the realization of public opinion as shown in the general elections.

In this connection, it has been learned that because of the total lifting of the political ban in the wake of the 12 February general elections, a movement to reorganize the opposition circles has been accelerated and a movement to find a new path to realizing the long-cherished desire for the peaceful transfer of power has become very active. In the meantime, international attention has been attracted to the future course of Korean politics.

Certain foreign sources say that the next few months will be an important period because of the opening of the 12th National Assembly in April, the students' movement in the new semester, the competitive sprightliness in the opposition camp, and the delicate economic trend. But, it seems that next year will be a critical moment of upheaval. Also, two big events will take place in 1988. In this regard, it seems that the ruling DJP, which is in a position to take initiatives in several gambits, is assuming a wait-and-see attitude nowadays.

Right at the moment, the eyes and ears of the citizens are directed to the activities of the two Kims, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam--the great starts among the political circles released from the political ban. Furthermore, the citizens are watching the complicated movement of the whole opposition camp. By the way, in their expression of opinions on the anniversary of the 1 March Movement, the two Kims are said to have expressed a very mature sense of political viewpoints toward reality. It is said: They have reaffirmed a plan to expand the democratization movement rather than return to the



frontline of politics even after the lifting of political ban imposed on them, and have promised unselfish close cooperation, drawing the line between their acts and competition for party leadership.

In the connection, we have something to ask the persons in the opposition circles concerning their reorganization of their party system, the merger of opposition parties, the future course of the off-stage politicians, including that of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, and, in particular, their preparations for the peaceful transfer of power. First of all, they should not be bouyant with a premature festive mood, but should cool-headedly pool wisdom in seeing through and dealing with various uncertain factors related to the political situation. They should not be absorbed in expanding factional influence for certain persons or in realigning political parties with regard to the struggle for assuming party power. It seems that a hasty radical call and a plan for a struggle resorting to extremism do more harm than good at least at the present moment. Above all, we are saying this from the standpoint of wishing a political development that does not forget the lesson of 17 May [the date of the 1980 military coup]. The idea of a merger of opposition parties is good. But, if the appropriate condition has not ripened sufficiently, a way for coalition is conceivable.

Furthermore, if one intends to play a leading role in the peaceful transfer of power, one should map out a blue print for it oneself rather than just asking the government and the ruling camp to work out relevant plans and schedules. In this connection, because the possibility of change in the situation should be taken into consideration, more than one party concerned should participate in mapping out a relevant scenario. We think that it is important not to be always satisfied with a small success but to develop oneself from a force for checking into a force capable of assuming power.

What is important is a to galvanize the politics flowing in the great current of public opinion. The public opinion shown in the general election desires both democratization and stability. One should take into consideration the great current of the times and display an attitude of responsible politics.

It is no exaggeration to say that our economy this year is skating on thin ice. This demands that relevant thoughts be given to stability for the next year. Moreover, if the persons in the opposition circles are pursuing the establishment of a peaceful, civilian government which would be chosen by popular vote, they might as well exercise self-restraint, not committing acts which would cause unnecessary repercussions.

At the moment, we feel that the persons in the opposition circles have been released from isolation. Thus, we believe that they should take into consideration the long-range needs of state affairs and should be wise enough not to repeat the blunders of the past. This is because democracy should transcend political parties.

## DJP Contact With Two Kims Likely

SK090958 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] With the realignment of the political scene in the making, including the merger of the opposition parties, in the wake of the general lifting of the political ban, the ruling camp, including the DJP, is closely watching developments and is probing to establish multiphased relations of dialogue with the opposition camp, including Mr Kim Yong-sam and Mr Kim Tae-chung.

Anticipating a delay in its official dialogue with the opposition camp, including a working level contact with the NKDP expected around this week-end, because of the lift of the political ban and the resultant NKDP moves to convene its national party convention ahead of schedule, the DJP intends to increase its unofficial contacts with the opposition, making efforts to create an atmosphere of dialogue with the two Kims, it was learned on 7 March.

DJP sources say that, although the two Kims disclosed their intention not to put themselves in the forefront of politics for the time being, in view of the reality that they exercise an enormous behind-the-scenes influence on the NKDP and DKP, they think a dialogue with the two Kims is more urgent than with the NKDP, and that, therefore, amnesty for and reinstatement of Mr Kim Tae-chung will also be actively considered.

However, it is anticipated that a full-fledged dialogue between the ruling camp and the NKDP and or the two Kims will not be realized before the two Kim's meeting next week to discuss the overall political scene.

Meanwhile, the NKDP will put forward amnesty for and reinstatement of Mr Kim Tae-chung as a foremost issue in its contact with the ruling camp, and is considering making a decision as soon as possible on calling the party's national convention ahead of schedule so as to actively cope with the political scene in the wake of the lifting of the political ban, and realigning the party's leadership into a more clearcut single leadership system for a stronger struggle against the ruling camp.

Also, the NKDP is preparing a measures for the merger of the opposition parties based on its judgment that the merger will be expedited with the coming onto the scene of the two Kims. In a meeting with the DKP figures on the morning of 7 March, Mr Kim Yong-sam stressed an early merger of the opposition parties, and Mr Kim Tae-chung also stressed the need for a merger of the opposition parties. DKP figures both in and outside the National Assembly who have been elected to the assembly for over three terms, including former DKP Vice President Sin Sang-u, met that evening and discussed the issue of a merger with the NKDP. Former DKP Vice President Sin disclosed after the meeting that they agreed that a merger of the opposition camp is the people's desire and that the party's national convention, scheduled for 29 March, ought to become a meeting to promote a merger of the opposition camp, not to contend for the party's leadership.

It was also learned that these DKP figures, in order to make the DKP's will for the merger clearer, agreed not to elect a party leader but to form a representative body, like an authorized committee, for the promotion of a merger consisting of five or six members to actively conduct negotiations for a merger with the NKDP.

In connection with some of the DKP members both in and outside the assembly individually negotiating with the NKDP for NKDP membership, the participants in the said DKP meeting agreed to request their restraint until the DKP takes on a new aspect after the party's national convention and begins party work for the merger.

In the meantime, the KNP has dim prospects for the formation of an in-assembly bargaining body, while some of its members elected to the assembly are showing signs of leaving the party; and, depending upon the future development of the situation, it is highly likely that the assembly will return to the bipartisan system, the DJP and the NKDP.

#### Political Purification Law

SK050247 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Mar 85 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] While welcoming the 4 March decision by the DJP Central Executive Committee to recommend that the political ban be lifted, those in the opposition circles demand that the political purification law itself be abolished.

Pak Sil, spokesman for the NKDP, said: Belated though it may be, it is a proper recommendation. We demand that the law itself be abolished, in addition to the lifting of the ban. We also demand that Kim Tae-chung be freed from the political ban and, at the same time, his basic civil rights restored so that he can exercise them as a citizen.

Mok Yo-sang, spokesman for the DKP, commenting on the DJP recommendation, said: The political purification law itself was aimed at political retaliation, running counter to the spirit of laws. The DJP should take the lead in abolishing it.

Kim Wan-tae, spokesman for the KNP, commented: It may be a little too late. However, we welcome it. We call on the DJP to make efforts to abolish it, as we have consistently called for its abolition.

#### DJP on Suspended Sentences

SK051117 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] At a meeting with reporters this afternoon, No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, said that a political issue such as the lifting of the political ban

and the legal issues are separate. Thus, he strongly indicated that an immediate reinstatement step by the government in the wake of the lifting of the political ban should not be expected for the time being.

Accordingly, it is clear that, of those who are released from the political ban, persons whose prison sentences are under suspension will not be allowed to participate in political activities.

Chairman No Tae-u also said: We should realize that the people will never allow such a state of anarchy as that after the 26 October incident [murder of former President Pak Chong-hui on 26 October 1979]. Therefore, when all politicians conduct politics on the basis of mutual understanding and through bonafide competition and confrontation, everything can be smoothly resolved.

#### KNP's Welcome of Kim Chong-pil

SK070740 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 7 Mar 85 p 2

[From the column: "Stroll on Political Avenue"]

[Text] In connection with the removal of Kim Chong-pil from the political ban, Representative Yi Man-sop of KNP, who has resigned from the posts of acting president and vice-president of the party, said: If Mr Kim Chong-pil wants to join our party, we will welcome him unconditionally. When he returns from the United States, I will meet with him at any time and any place to discuss this issue with him.

Sin Chol-kyun, general secretary of the KNP, said: We should do something to cope with the political situation after the lifting of the political ban. However, we will continuously push ahead with preparations to hold the party convention on 22 March as slated.

General Secretary Sin said: I see no possibility of the party convention discussing the issue of unity among the old ruling camp.

Meanwhile, members of the KNP Secretariat are paying great attention to Mr Kim Chong-pil's attitude, but they seem to have some skepticism on the possibility of a link between the party and Mr Kim Chong-pil in light of Kim's old political influence and the present situation of the KNP.

#### NKDP Solicits Support From the Kim's

SK070217 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 85 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Members of the NKDP presidium, including president Yi Min-u, visited first Kim Tae-chung and then Kim Yong-sam on the morning of 6 March, congratulating them on their being freed from the political ban on behalf of the entire party members and soliciting their continued support for the party.

After these visits, the party presidium resumed a meeting of the party executive members at about noon to discuss matters concerning convocation of the party's national convention before the first session of the National Assembly opens and political schedules to deal with situation in the wake of the lifting of the ban.

The DKP also held a meeting of the preparator committee for the national convention on the morning of 6 March. It was presided over by Kim Chun-sop, chairman of the preparatory committee for the national convention.

It also discussed ways and means to deal with political situation likely to develop in the wake of the lifting of the political ban.

#### Tae-chung, Yong-sam Agree To Meet

SK070001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam yesterday agreed to meet again soon to discuss the overall political situation.

The two Kims reached the agreement when they met for the first time in nearly five years at the house of Kim Tae-chung in Tonggyo-dong.

Kim Yong-sam said later that he will meet Saturday with other former opposition politicians who are among the 14 persons allowed to resume political activity.

CSO: 4107/118

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION PARTY ACTIVITY NOTED

NKDP President Yi Min-u

SK120446 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Mar 85 p 3

[Interview with Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], by reporter Kim Song-hui, held on 9 March--place not given]

[Text] On 9 March, NKDP President Yi Min-u, the very person who has caused a controversy between the ruling and opposition camps as a result of his interview with a Japanese newspaper, looked composed, as if he does not care about the stir caused by his remarks.

He stressed: "I only said what I should have said."

[In the following item, double hyphens denote reporter's questions; quotation marks indicate Yi's answer]

--What was your stand when you received open questionnaires from the DJP side?

"From the beginning, I have thought that there is no need to give answers to the open questionnaires. But, if it is necessary to do so in the future, I am willing to give sufficient answers."

President Yi noted: "They are putting their own interpretation [on my remarks], in a way different from mine."

He gave a look of distaste, while saying: "It is more ridiculous to make much ado belatedly concerning what an opposition party president said, on several occasions during the election campaigns, regarding the peaceful transfer of power."

"The DJP is unreasonably finding fault with [my remarks]. Because I recognize the present Constitution, I called for revising it. I called for revising the Constitution in conformity with the opinion of the citizens...."

--Please talk about your demand for the president's resignation before his term in office expires.

"I have only said that the current president should organize a caretaker government [songo naegak] to guarantee fairness after establishing clear political schedules for democratization and providing systematic devices for their realization."

According to his explanation, his remark on "a caretake government" was misinterpreted as "a provisional government." Thus, what he stresses mainly is this: "If one interprets my real intention in a different way, the political situation will become difficult and national harmony will be difficult to achieve."

--In the questionnaires, there is a question concerning whether you recognize the present political system....

"Because I recognize it, I ran for a parliamentary seat."

President Yi was consistently giving simple answers to continuing questions.

He said: "The DJP's questionnaires include matters concerning security and economic issues. Incidentally, when the citizens are willing to devote their lives to the country, then security will be tightened." He excitedly stressed that the questionnaires are not worth responding to, saying: "Who will not consider state security and the economy?"

"I have no mind to bring the matter of the DJP's questionnaires before any official organizations of our party. This is because I think that there is no reason for us to respond to open questionnaires."

President Yi, having said this, gave a look as though he did not desire to further expand the controversy.

#### Kim Yong-sam Comments

SK120204 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Mar 85 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] On the morning of 9 March Mr Kim Yong-sam, with regard to the DJP's call for an explanation of the remarks by Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], said that the call is nonsensical. He said that it is impossible to answer all the questions. Mr Kim Yong-sam went on to add: People may be dubious about the President Chon Tu-hwan's withdrawal in 1988. President Yi Min-u's remarks are simply a repetition of what he said during the election campaign, reflecting such a suspicion of the people. Therefore, there should be no reason to create a commotion. He said that they lack political technique.

Meanwhile, on the same day, Mr Kim Tae-chung was called on at his home by DKP lawmakers Mok Yo-sang, Yi Yong-chun, Yi Sok-yong, and So Chong-won. On

the occasion, Mr Kim Tae-chung said, concerning the question of merger with the NKDP: There will be problems such as electoral districts. However, as far as the question of electoral districts is concerned, it can be settled by revising the election law to divide the present electoral districts into smaller ones.

He said that the NKDP, which has earned the people's support, should exercise hegemony. However, due consideration must also be given to the DKP.

#### Dissident Organizations Visited

SK130355 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Mar 85 p 3

[From column "News Behind News"]

[Text] On 12 March, Mr Kim Yong-sam visited three dissident organizations--the People's Congress for Democracy and Unification, the Masses' Council of the Movement for Democracy, and the Youths' League of the Movement for Democratization.

On these occasions, Mr Kim said: I am grateful for the sacrificial struggle for democracy which all of you are carrying out under difficult circumstances.

Praising the contribution the three dissident organizations made during the 12th National Assembly general election, he said: In particular, the struggle of students, workers, and other democratic forces helped the New Korea Democratic Party win victory in the election.

Mr Kim agreed with the leaders of the organizations on the point that all democratic forces must unite as a single force for democratization, and pledged to make joint efforts to this end, said one of his aides.

CSO: 4107/123 .



S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENT ON OPPOSITION PARTY ACTIVITIES

Two Kims Hold Talks Soon

SK120023 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 85

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung will hold talks this week to discuss the merger of the opposition forces, among other things, their aides said yesterday.

They said that the meeting, the second of its kind since they were freed from a political ban last Wednesday, will take place late this week. Kim Tae-chung left Seoul Sunday for a four-day stay at the hotspring resort town of Sunabo, Chungchong-pukto, along with his wife Yi Hui-ho.

The two Kims, the aides said, will disclose their views on the political situation through a joint statement. Informed sources said the statement was being drafted already.

The two have made it clear that they would "engage in the struggle for democracy" without joining any political party, while closely cooperating with each other.

Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, has hoped that Kim Tae-chung would be more closely affiliated with the CPD by serving as co-chairman of the group, formed last May as a "non-political" organization promoting democratic principles.

But, Kim Tae-chung has not yet clarified his concrete position on the issue. He is now linked with the group as an "advisor."

Kim Yong-sam has repeatedly said that the CPD was founded on an agreement that Kim Tae-chung would accept the co-chairmanship "as soon as" he returned home. On behalf of Kim Tae-chung, his follower Kim Sang-hyon has acted as the co-chairman.

On last Wednesday morning Kim Yong-sam told reporters that he would discuss with Kim Tae-chung the issue of beefing up the CPD by establishing provincial organizations.

In case Kim Tae-chung accepts the post of the CPD's co-chairman, his aides said, some of those who have refused to recognize the legitimacy of the present political system, including ex-lawmakers Park Yong-nok and Ye Chun-ho, are likely to enter the CPD.

With regard to the unification of the present multiple-branched opposition parties, Kim Yong-sam has maintained the view that the second opposition DKP should be merged with the first opposition NDP even on an individual basis.

#### DKP Criticism From Unsuccessful Candidates

SK130103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] The moderate opposition Democratic Korea Party is trying hard to sort out effective measures to stop violent protests of unsuccessful candidates on the national constituency in the February 12 parliamentary elections.

Last Saturday, Rep Yu Chi-song, who recently gave up his party presidency assuming full responsibility for the election defeat, was humiliated by five unsuccessful national constituency candidates at his house in Sangdo-dong, Seoul.

The five are Yi San-ghong, Mun Chun-sik, Yi Tong-kun, Kim Ok-chon and Chong Kyu-wan, who were reported to have paid 500 million won each to Yu to win the national constituency candidacy.

The scuffled with Yu protesting that he broke his promise to include them within the 10th place in the priority list.

They demanded that he should return part of their money after collecting more from those who were elected to the legislature on the national constituency after donating less than 500 million won each.

The DKP had put up a total of 30 candidates for the national constituency which was to produce 92 out of the total 276 Assemblymen, collecting between 100 million and 500 million won from each of the top 15 candidates.

However, the opposition party only managed to take nine seats on the national constituency, compared with 24 seats garnered in the previous general elections.

The seven-member preparation committee for the March 29-30 national convention of the party yesterday discussed what to do with the protesters.

Kim Chun-sop, chairman of the committee, called upon the unsuccessful candidates to restrain themselves saying that such behavior would badly influence the party convention.

NKDP Convention Date

SK130141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Rival factions within the opposition New Korea Democratic Party are at odds over a proposal to hold a special national convention of the party before the opening of the newly elected National Assembly in mid-April.

In a meeting of the party's Executive Council yesterday, council members affiliated with the Sangdo-dong faction maintained that the convention should be held before the opening of the assembly to revamp the party hierarchy.

Two minor faction heads, Yi Ki-taek and Sin To-hwan, support that proposal.

The Tonggyo-dong group, however, opposes the idea. "We are afraid that there will be undesirable intraparty wrangling over the party leadership if the convention is held before the convening of the parliament," council members allied with the faction said.

Two minor faction leaders, Yi Chol-sung and Kim Chae-kwang, also favor this stand. The Sangdo-dong and Tonggyo-dong factions are supported by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, respectively. The factions are named after the areas where the two Kims live.

The Sangdo-dong faction is seeking to change the party's leadership system from the present combined system of one-man rule and the collective leadership of the five vice presidents to one-man rule. Heading the NKDP is Yi Min-u, a close associate of Kim Yong-sam.

The president and five vice presidents of the NKDP Monday agreed in principle to advance the date for holding the convention. They are to meet again today to further discuss the matter.

During the party's inaugural meeting January 18, the rival factions agreed to hold a special national convention within six months after the February 12 parliamentary election to reshuffle the party's leadership.

If an early convention is held, the party's work to select key party officials, including its floor leader, secretary general and chief policymaker, will be delayed until after the event.

NKDP president Yi said earlier that after selecting key party officials, he would have them contact their counterparts of the ruling party for preliminary talks on procedural matters and an agenda for the suggested meeting of leaders of the ruling and opposition camps. The NKDP emerged as the main opposition forces in the recent election.

## NDKP To Push Democratic Reforms

SK120027 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic party is expected to create a special committee to study a timetable for democratic reforms, including constitutional revisions to pave the way for electing a president through direct popular vote.

The NKDP decided to form such a panel at a meeting of its president and five vice presidents at party headquarters yesterday.

NKDP spokesman Pak Sil said the party's president, Yi Min-u, will report on his controversial remarks and the ruling Democratic Justice Party's reaction to those remarks when the party's 20-member Executive Council meets today. "But the council is unlikely to take up the matter for debate," he added.

Pak, who was present at the meeting of the party president and vice presidents, said the results of the committee's research would be disclosed by a party representative in the National Assembly which convenes in mid-April.

During their meeting, the NKDP leaders agreed in principle to advance the holding of a special national convention of the party from this summer to sometime before the opening of the newly elected Assembly so as to revamp the party hierarchy.

The agreement on an early convention, however, is subject to approval by the party's Executive Council.

In his interview with the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN last week, Yi demanded that the president present a blueprint for democratic reforms by August 15, 1986, and then resign.

## NKDP Files Illegal Election Suit

SK130047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Unsuccessful candidate Mun Pu-sik of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party has filed a lawsuit with the election management committee of Namhae-Hadong district, charging that his votes were erroneously counted.

In the lawsuit, Mun argued that as many as 41 ballots have been found in a 100-vote bundle that had been counted as votes cast for his rival Choe Chihwan.

Choe finished second and was elected a lawmaker in the district. The difference of votes between Choe and Mun numbered only 403 ballots.

In the lawsuit, Mun also cited Choe's illegal electioneering including vote-buying activities.

CSO: 4100/293

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI CHONG-CHAN CITED ON DJP ROLE AFTER ELECTION

SK120634 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 12 Mar 85 p 3

[From the column "Political Scene"]

[Excerpts] Pusan, by reporter Hwang So-ung--On 11 March, for the first time since his inauguration, DJP chairman No Tae-u embarked on a local tour. After arriving in Pusan on the afternoon of that day, he attempted to "rehabilitate" [DJP district chapters] in Pusan, where the party suffered a defeat in the general elections, holding dialogue with local party members and influential persons in this region.

That day, prior to Chairman No's arrival, representatives Yun Sok-sun (Middle-East-Yongdo district) and Kim Chin-chae (Tongnae district), who suffered defeat in the 12 February elections, held meetings to reorganize their respective local district chapters.

Party Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan, who came here to encourage the defeated district chapters, stressed: "There will be no development of democracy if those who, saying they will realize democracy, try to solve matters in a radical and revolutionary fashion. The DJP does not think that it will always be a ruling party. Although the local party committee in Pusan has been reduced to a minority party organization today, we will win victory again tomorrow."

Floor Leader Yi received an applause when he said: "Let us, the DJP committee, as a minority party organization, thoroughly watch what those people in the opposition camp, who stress, with words, the need for democratization and clearness, do in the parliament, and let us reveal every falsity concerning them to the citizens."

CSO: 4107/123

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CALLS ON PARTIES TO SETTLE ISSUES THROUGH DIALOGUE

SK120055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Politics of Dialogue"]

[Text] The subdued reaction of the Democratic Justice Party to the provocative remarks of an opposition leader avoided a head-on confrontation between the government party and the New Korea Democratic Party, which is headed by Yi Min-u who is the center of the controversy.

Fortunately both parties kept cool to maintain the emerging atmosphere for dialogue and mutual accommodation, thus paving the way for an amicable opening of the newly elected National Assembly.

The future development on our political scene depends largely on how the opposition party and its allies respond to the restrained attitude of the majority party, which justifiably felt offended and challenged.

The controversy was touched off last week by an interview the president of the NKDP had with a Japanese newspaper. Yi called for the resignation of President Chon Tu-hwan before August 15, 1986, followed by installation of a caretake cabinet to conduct a new presidential election.

It is understandable that the man in the street as well as the better-informed would share the Democratic Justice Party's misgivings about the disruptive tenor of Yi's statement.

Charges of irresponsible and self-contradictory behavior were brought against the minority party leader because he called for an unconstitutional end to a government that had been elected and constituted by due process of law--the same law under which Yi himself was elected to the National Assembly.

To call for a constitutional revision aimed at institutional reform in accordance with the existing legal system is one thing; to demand the resignation of an incumbent chief executive who was duly inaugurated under the existing law of the land is quite another.

"Revolutionary" aptly describes the nature of Yi's statement, which actually sought to abrogate the nation's Constitution and subvert the lawful political establishment.

It is clear to all that the nation does not need, nor can it afford, such a revolutionary change. There is a general consensus that we should work to achieve a peaceful and orderly transfer of power. President Chon has firmly committed himself to accomplishing that task in 1988.

Thus the citizenry is duty-bound to uphold and abide by the present Constitution, which assures such a desirable transition. No one, including the president's political opponents, is entitled to impede the successful fulfillment of this particular aspiration for orderly political change.

A chronic problem for Korean politics has been the absence of open dialogue and empathic concern for the nation's well-being. This has resulted in violent agitation between rival camps. Yet politics, especially in a democracy, implies meaningful dialogue and compromise.

Democracy and the rule of law necessitate that the game should be played in a fair manner within the framework of the established legal system and regular political processes. Criticism and competition must be conducted so that they do not nullify the accepted rules of the game.

Politics is not a warfare. It is the art of communicating through give-and-take to adjust differences and broaden the common ground without undermining the legitimate structure within which variant forces and interests must operate.

The ruling party appears ready to undertake an earnest dialogue with opposition parties to settle pending political issues. The latter should comply in good faith to invigorate our political life in the representative chamber.

CSO: 4100/293

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DEMOCRACY COUNCIL OFFICIAL ON 'UNIVERSITY OF DEMOCRACY'

SK130207 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Mar 85 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Former representative Kim Sang-hyon, follower of Kim Tae-chung and presently co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, said that he would open his private office in Yoido in early April, and plans to establish a "university of democracy" for youths.

On 12 March, Kim said that the university of democracy will be a political training center for those young people who are interested in politics in the future. He added that the political training for young people will consist of a 3-month course. He will invite university professors and other prominent figures of the social circles for this course, he said.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam originally planned to hold a meeting this week. But such a meeting seems to be impossible this week because Kim Tae-chung will go to the countryside together with his wife for rest and recuperation until 13 March and Kim Yong-sam is scheduled to stay in Pusan until 15 March to attend a relative's wedding ceremony.

Meantime, on 12 March, Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the National Council for Democratic Unification, issued a statement supporting NKDP president Yi Min-u's remarks calling for President Chon Tu-hwan's resignation. The statement said that president Yi Min-u's remarks reflect the people's demand and that the DJP's denunciation of president Yi Min-u's remarks is tantamount to its rejection of democratic politics and its opposition to a peaceful change of government.

CSO: 4107/123



S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON SAYS LAWS SHOULD BE CONTINUOUSLY UPDATED

SK130130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan told the Office of Legislation yesterday to "continue to revamp outdated laws and decrees to establish our own legal system that corresponds to our ideal and reality."

Along with the "across-the-board process of renovating laws and decrees," books are to be published and distributed among the people to help them understand the laws, Chon said.

After a briefing by Kim Yong-kyun, director of the office, on the agency's policy programs for this year, the president said the ministries are required to consult with the ruling party before submitting bills to the National Assembly.

He also directed the office to keep government agencies and other organizations posted on foreign laws, especially commercial laws of Korea's trading partners to prevent "unnecessary friction with them."

Meanwhile, Director Kim said his office plans to expand the "prior public notification system" regarding legislation bills.

Legislation plans will be announced to individual organizations concerned, and public hearings will be held to sample public opinion on proposed bills, he said.

To enhance the practicability of laws, the government is considering replacing difficult legal terms with easy-to-understand words, he said.

The government, he said, will explore the "frontiers of law" and enact laws needed to protect the livelihood of the people.

The minister said English versions of major laws will be published in preparation for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics.

CSO: 4100/293

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHAE MUN-SIK LIKELY TO RETAIN SPEAKER POSITION

SK130125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Chae Mun-sik of the ruling Democratic Justice Party is likely to be retained as speaker of the newly elected National Assembly that will open next month, party sources said yesterday.

The sources said the DJP is to nominate Choe Yong-chol as a vice speaker. The New Korea Democratic Party, which emerged as the major opposition in the February 12 election, is to nominate one of its legislators-elect for vice speaker post reserved for the opposition camp.

Another party source, however, said that Yi Chae-hyong, an advisor to the DJP, is also being tipped as speaker. Yi, 71, a five-term lawmaker, was reelected in the recent election under the proportional representation system.

Chae, 60, is a five-term legislator who was reelected from the Mungyong-Yechon district in Kyongsangbuk-do in the recent polls. He was once a lawmaker of the now-defunct opposition New Democratic Party.

Choe, 49, is a four-term legislator who was reelected from the Mokpo-Muan-Sinan constituency in Chollanam-do.

The four-year term of the 276 newly elected lawmakers begins April 11. The opening ceremony for the 12th Assembly is to take place April 15, according to the sources.

The inaugural session will vote on the nominees for speaker and vice speakers.

The sources said the DJP will choose the chairmen of the Assembly committees from among its members who have been elected to the legislature more than two times.

CSO: 4100/293

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION MINISTRY STUDIES CAMPUS AUTONOMY ISSUE

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 24 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The Education Ministry abolished the Education Protective Agency (EPA) on January 25th, the beginning of a new semester and established a plan to revive the Independent Student Organization (ISO) and initiated a reformation of EPA establishment law which is acknowledged as the official law.

This course of action was taken to satisfy the Proposal of change in EPA and the establishment of an independent student organization proposal to the government presented by the Korean University Education Council (KUEC) at the 19th Board of Directors meeting on the morning of January 24, 1985.

The participants in the meeting were the president of KUEC, Chang Chung-sik president of Dan-guk University and twenty-one other university presidents from all over the country. The overall contents of the proposal demanded the abolishment of the present EPA and to allow it to function only in time of war or a state of emergency, and the independent establishment of an ISO for each university in time of peace.

The detailed contents are as follows.

The establishment of an autonomy organization and its membership

All universities must establish an ISO according to school regulations. It is a basic rule to allow students to join according to their wishes; however, considering the participation of autonomy activities resulting from the reorganization of the EPA and the issue of defense mobilization, all students are automatically to become a member initially.

Title

Each university decides on its own. Some examples are 'Entire student body council' and 'Student autonomy council'.

Scope and Limitation of Activities

The main features are student autonomy, arts, athletics, and service activities. Direct involvement with political activities and unjustifiable interference with the school management is forbidden.

## Detachment and Organization

Each university enforces its own regulations as necessary with regard to detachment and organization.

## Representative selection method and its qualification

The selection method can be adopted by each university according to its suitability. Some examples of methods are direct, indirect, nomination, and conference methods. The qualification requires the electee to maintain a grade average higher than a certain standard and to be able to represent students internally and externally.

## Membership fee collection and enforcement

The standard is for the ISO to directly manage and enforce the rules under the supervision of the school management. For the time being, school management may assist or direct for the convenience of operations and training.

## Monitoring and supervision of educational authority

Each school is to establish a supervisory committee and segments of their duties are entrusted to the school regulations or bylaws of assembly.

KUEC explained the motivation behind the presentation of the proposal by saying, "It is because EPA's functions are doubled and its effectiveness is weakening, the schools desire ISO, and considerable amount of consensus both in and out of school agrees to it." KUEC also said, "We need a clear direction to endure the existing confusion and entanglement facing the new semester, and to establish an independent order based on the essence or attribution of university education."

On the other hand the Education Ministry declared, "The student organization has already established without the permission of the school board would not be recognized."

12709

CSO: 4107/099

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON FOUNDING OF EDUCATION REFORM BODY

SK120051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Education Reform Body"]

[Text] The Education Reform Deliberation Commission has formally come into being, with the appointment of its members numbering 30 in addition to its chairman and vice chairman.

The commission to be placed under the direct control of the president as an advisory body comprises representatives from academic, social, business, mass media, science and cultural areas.

In view of the specific nature of such an educational organ, it is considered appropriate for the government to have composed its members representing a wide variety of social sectors as such, in a design to absorb opinions to be expressed extensively from the varied walks of life in society.

At the same time, however, we are given the impression that the selection of its members has been made rather in an easy-going way, in consideration of its highly specialized works on the future of national education, as many of the professional members appointed are ex officio representatives of related organizations.

It is understood that a total of 20 specialists will be engaged in specific working-level study projects based on the guidelines to be formulated by its members.

Therefore, the actual contributions by the members of the commission may tend to be confined to their role of formality, leaving the substantive works in the main in the hands of these specialists.

In this connection, the newly organized educational body is recommended to discharge its given missions by fully taking advantage of all of its components including professional representatives and specialists as well.

Since it is scheduled to have the first gathering on April 1, the advisory body is expected to embark upon its function before long, in an immediate

response to the need fo educational reforms and studies in a far-sighted view as has been voiced by society these days.

Although the activation of such an educational setup is considered rather belated, we entertain fresh hope of bringing about the educational renovation in a diversity of specific matters concerned.

CSO: 4100/293

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER COMMENT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

DJP Intruders Sentences

SK130111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul prosecution yesterday demanded prison terms ranging from one to two years for the five Yonsei University students accused of joining the November 14 "intrusion" into the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) office building.

Prosecutor Yim Hwi-yun of the Seoul District Prosecution asked for two years for 24-year-old senior Yi Kye-hui, and one and a half years for 22-year-old woman senior Sin Chun-yong.

Yim demanded a one-year term for the three other students, 21-year-old junior Chong Hoe-yong, 22-year-old junior Sok Myong-han and 22-year-old junior Kim Sun-taek, on the same charges of violence.

They are among the 20 Seoul college students who were indicted after breaking into the ruling party's headquarters and staging a sit-in rally.

The prosecution made the demand a few minutes after the five defense lawyers submitted their resignations and left the court room in protest of judge O Se-pin's refusal to consider their plea to have three high DJP officials and a police officer stand as witnesses.

The lawyers, leaving the court, said that they decided to give up their jobs because they could not fulfill their duties as defense lawyers for the students under the current circumstances.

The lawyers charged that the judge has "deserted his own inalienable duty to try the accused without any bias according to the Constitution and this judge's conscience."

The defense lawyers had hoped that the three DJP officers, including former chairman Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general Yi Han-tong and Rep Nam Chae-hui, would appear at the court room as witnesses. The police officer involved is Chang Han-min, chief of the Chongno Police Station, which was mobilized to disperse the students at the party headquarters.

## Education Ministers, Students TV Talk Show

SK130115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Minister of Education Son Chae-sok plans to have a TV discussion next week with a group of university students on campus affairs, a ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said the TV discussion is designed to help seek solutions to the current campus problems through dialogue between the chief education policy-maker and students.

Topics to be dealt with may include students' demands with regard to the revival of the student council.

The spokesman said, however, that the planned TV discussion is not related with a proposal made yesterday by student representatives of 19 universities in Seoul that a discussion be held in public concerning the formation of student councils.

Students to participate in the TV discussion will be selected by students themselves. The ministry or school authorities will not interfere in the selection, said the spokesman.

He did not say, however, how many students will talk with the education minister during the program.

The spokesman said he hopes students will not present such demands as permission for students to join in political activities.

Meanwhile, student representatives from 19 universities in Seoul yesterday proposed to the ministry that a discussion be held in public concerning their conflicting views on the formation of student councils.

The students agreed to seek dialogue with the education minister and other officials, while discussing matters concerning the student council in a gathering at Yonsei University.

## Plan To Exempt Students From Defense Drill

SK120017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry has put a provision exempting college students from civil defense drills in its proposed decree to abolish the Student Defense Corps.

The ministry's official decision to nullify SDC established by a presidential decree is being examined in a vice ministers' meeting today.



The new decree concerning the SDC abolition is expected to be endorsed at the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, then making the controversial student body legally null and void and giving way for the inauguration of the projected autonomous student bodies.

With the provision in the decree, ministry officials said yesterday, the students are assured of the drill exemption as before if they join the autonomous student bodies.

College students are feared to be subject to the civil defense drill like other civilians if there are no measures taken before the controversial SDC is abolished.

#### Police To Enter Campuses Upon Request

SK120007 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Minister of Home Affairs Chong Sok-mo yesterday reiterated the government's position that it will exercise its law-enforcement power, if requested by school authorities, to help control student disturbances on campus.

In a meeting with reporters, Minister Chong said it is desirable that campus autonomy be established by efforts of universities themselves without any outside interference.

He said, however, that "the government cannot but exercise its law-enforcement power if school authorities ask it to intervene to stop student activities that they judge are getting out of their control."

All the police stationed at universities and colleges were withdrawn early last year in line with the government's "campus autonomy" policy. At that time, however, the government said police would enter campus again if requested by school authorities to do so.

After the pullout from the campuses, police entered university campuses twice last year at the request of the school authorities. They entered Seoul National University in October and Hannam College in Taejon the next month. They withdrew from the campuses immediately after order was restored.

On other ministry projects, Chong said that his ministry will develop hinterlands in mountainous area mining villages, coastal areas and remote islands beginning next year.

To this end, a law to spur the development of those less developed areas will be enacted in the latter half of this year.

He said that the move is designed to secure the balanced development of provincial communities.

## Reinstatement of President Demanded

SK120037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Korea University students yesterday demanded that the resignation of former university president Kim Chun-yop be withdrawn. They made the demand in a student council meeting attended by about 3,000 students in the afternoon.

Kim resigned recently taking moral responsibility for what was known the illegal admission to the university of 25 children of some faculty members and administrative officials. The students claim, however, that Kim had to step down "under pressure" with regard to campus disturbances.

CSO: 4100/293

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

FREED DISSIDENTS MEET--Seven people, namely Kim Yong-sam, Kim Sang-hyon, Hong Yong-ki, Kim Myong-yun, Yun Hyok-pyo, Kim Yun-sik, and Kim Tok-yong,--members of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD]--who have been politically released for the fourth time, held a meeting at the Diplomats' Club on 9 March after having been invited by Kim Yong-sam. They discussed matters on how to operate the CPD and in what way they should establish relations with the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP]. But, they only reaffirmed the principle of galvanizing the activities of the CPD. After the meeting, Mr Kim Tok-yong announced: "We agreed that the CPD should, in the future, expand and consolidate its organization to cities and counties in order to contribute to restoring democracy, assuming the role which political parties cannot fulfill. The matter of joining the NKDP is up to every individual. But, most of the participants in the meeting expressed their desire to participate in the activities of the CPD so that the CPD can fulfill its original mission, while continuing to maintain close cooperative relations with the NKDP." [Text] [Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

DJP'S PLATFORM, REGULATIONS REVISION--The DJP plans to make public its future direction and general political timetable for a peaceful change of government and to form an ad hoc committee for supporting the 1988 Seoul Olympics at the party convention slated for 27 March. For this, the party plans to partially revise its constitution, regulations, and platform at the convention. In an attempt to make clear its will to achieve a peaceful change of the government, the DJP will, at the party convention, clearly stipulate in its platform a provision indicating: "The party will nominate its presidential candidate at the 1987 party convention" as pledged in the election. Article 2 of the present platform stipulates: "We reject any form of dictatorship and the holding of the permanent power by one man.... We will develop democratic politics, including local autonomy." [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4107/123

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

COUNTRY TO PUSH AHEAD WITH INTENSE SOCIAL REFORMS

SK120041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to push ahead "intensively" with social reform programs to redress a laxity of social discipline following the recent parliamentary election.

The decision was made yesterday when auditors and inspectors from 38 ministries and government agencies met to discuss social reform programs for this year.

The Social Reforms Commission said priority will be given to tightening up official discipline, expanding social stability and creating an atmosphere of trust and harmony.

The commission said senior government officials will be encouraged to lead "an antonomous social reform campaign."

Public servants will be sternly reprimanded if they are found to lack in "social reform efforts," the commission said.

The commission also said those in leadership positions in various walks of life will be discouraged from leading luxurious lives to prevent social cleavage.

Emerging from the meeting of the inspectors, Commission Chairman Hwang In-su said social reform progrmas will be carried out in such a way as to "answer the people's aspirations for creating an advanced fatherland."

Hwang said the social reform movement can bring good results only when all sectors of society take part in it voluntarily. Autonomy will be expanded in the movement, he added.

"If anyone should misunderstand the autonomous social reform movement for a weakening of the will to reform," and commit irregularities, he will face fiery criticism from the people, he warned.

CS0: 4100/293

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DAILY ON NEED FOR LABOR-MANAGEMENT COOPERATION

SK120049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Labor-Management Cooperation"]

[Text] We again emphasize the need for stepping up cooperation between labor and management, or employees and employers, on the occasion of Workers Day, which fell on Sunday.

Labor problems, which concern the life and welfare of the entire wage earning population, are directly linked with the stability of the industrial world and sustained progress of the national economy.

Particularly important among the labor-related issues are providing the workers with an adequate improvement of their treatment, namely their salary or wage levels, well in pace with the nation's economic growth, and working conditions in terms of working hours and environment.

Paying due heed to these problems is essential to the establishment of close labor-management cooperation and the expectation of enhanced productivity of industries as a whole.

However, we still face many problems related to labor affairs remaining to be resolved. According to official statistics, 13.5 percent of the nation's total workers employed at manufacturing enterprises are still low-paid receiving less than 100,000 won a month.

Other major labor problems include increased labor wages in arrears, adverse working conditions, which result in a steady increase in the occurrence of industrial disasters and poor compensation for the industrial mishaps.

It is indeed necessary to renew our concept of relations between labor and management, which nowadays tend to be shifted from antagonistic positions to cooperative partners "aboard the same boat."

Yet, it must be noted that the nation's outstanding economic growth over the past two decades was due largely to the low-paid workers' sacrifice and devotion.

The crucial cause of recent labor disputes has been diagnosed as the closed channels for dialogue between the employers and employees which is a serious problem in labor affairs.

Needless to say, desirable labor-management is cooperation through dialogue leading to better understanding of each other than resorting to labor disputes including strikes.

Employers are especially advised to take the initiative in opening up such channels for dialogue for peaceful settlement of labor problems.

CSO: 4100/293

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ELECTRONICS MESSAGING SYSTEM FOR SEOUL OLYMPICS DESCRIBED

Seoul CHONGBO SANOP in Korean No 11, Dec 84 pp 32-34

[Commentary by Yi Ch'ang-kyu, Board of Directors, Gold Star Semi-conductor:  
"EMS and Information Communication"]

[Text] 1. EMS application in Los Angeles

As our people face the Seoul Olympics in four years in 1988, they have shown keen interest in the electronics messaging system (EMS) as it was successfully applied at the Los Angeles Olympics. The EMS combines computers and communication technology, and it is a kind of high information communication network system. Not like in the past, without going to the electric scoreboard for records of games, or without seeing typed reports of the results, without taking the trouble of talking on the phone, reporters can find out accurately in front of terminals the results of games that happened on the day.

It will become an opportunity not only for successfully completing the Seoul Olympics but also for publicizing to the world the current position of Korea's information industry to successfully manage the EMS at the Seoul Olympics. Also, installing and managing the EMS is highly expected as it will open a new chapter in the development of the information communication field in Korea. The reason for this is that the EMS in Seoul is only a large unit information communication network built for the first time in Korea for a single purpose, but also by installing the EMS we will be able to handle technological problems required in the information age in many fields.

Recently the term, total communication, has begun to be used in the communication field, and this has become the goal of installing the EMS.

It is the "art and science of getting the right message to the right person or persons in the right way at the right time."

AT & T, the U.S. telephone company which developed the EMS, was briefed by the Olympic Organizing Committee on information concerning the overall management of the Olympics, and AT & T undertook the designing of the communication network and of computer systems and the development of software necessary for the building of the EMS. AT & T designed communication network

connecting stadiums, Olympic villages, the Olympic Organizing Committee, and broadcasting stations scattered around in an 80 km radius, which included the Los Angeles area and some of its surrounding areas. The volume of all types of communications, including data communications, telephones, as well as facsimiles, telexes, television broadcasting networks, voice broadcasting networks, was computed by computers for designing a communication network. And the bulk of long distance circuits were installed with optical fibers. And for this a computer system itself was developed by AT & T. The main computer, 3B20S, of the all electronics switch No. 5 ESS which requires high reliability was used. The majority of semiconductor parts were packaged with ceramics and they were of military standard specifications level. Software was designed to have an information communication system called the EMS perform the function of managing the transportation of more than 20,000 persons, including referees, champions and coaches who managed the games, the function of transmitting and receiving telex messages for all national Olympic committees and reporters to and from their countries, the function of providing international sports leagues with information on the management of the games, the function of informing more than 10,000 reporters of the results of the games, the function of controlling daily planning for the management of the games and controlling the daily schedules of administrative staffs such as judges and scorekeepers, assigning repairs and cleaning of athletic equipment and management personnel, the re-development of athletic equipment, the liaison with security personnel, parking, and advance ticket sales. It eloquently tells us how important communication is in the information society that people from various fields and strata managed the gigantic event efficiently and without trouble with one information communication network.

As the economic society becomes complicated and expanded in many fields, the quantity and quality of information handled are being expanded and upgraded.

It is bound to be an enormous task how we can handle the large volumes of high dimensional information. That large volumes of information in the gigantic international event called the Olympics were managed through an information communication network called the EMS is to confirm that communication systems will play a big role in the information society. In the future through the development of computers and semiconductors, prices of information and communication equipment will drop significantly, compared with the prices of general commodities. However, since uses of information and communication equipment will be expanded to all industrial fields, the ratio of such equipment in the gross national product will be further increased. Many information equipment will be spread to many places and information, too, will be scattered. In order to solve the problem of how to effectively use information produced and stored by others, the formation of communication network is imperative when its users are numbered several hundred or several thousand and they are scattered all over the country. Also when necessary information is scattered all over the country, it is a big problem to find out where and what kind of information is available.



If all information is concentrated in one place, the volume of communication will be increased, and communication lines will not be able to handle such volume. If all information is scattered, it will be also impossible to bear its memory capacity. How to effectively deploy information equipment and communication network is a pending question in the science of information communication. Through the use of the EMS for the Seoul Olympics, attempts for the first stage to solve such a pending question will be developed. Some of the characteristics of the EMS used in Los Angeles are:

- the function of broadly disseminating the results of the games;
- the query system which answers questions on the records of games, participants, game management, the results of games, official schedules, and other related news;
- telephone and electronic mail, including individual electronic mail, public electronic mail, and the communication of security staffs;
- the availability of software which edits electric messages and transmits them at terminals connected to the EMS, and its connection also to the international telex network (telex interface);
- the electronic paging function to page participating athletes or security staffs scattered all over the stadiums through terminals connected to the EMS.

The results of the games are collected from all the stadiums and entered into a system for generally compiling the results of the games, and this is transmitted in a few seconds to the data center of the EMS. Reporters or champions can easily seek out the results of the games through the menu-selecting type software at terminals.

Also, for the maintenance of security and the computation of communication charges, personnel authorized to use the EMS must be pre-registered. Only when their special registered numbers are entered, they can use the EMS.

## 2. Management of the EMS and Its Rippling Effects

When the EMS is successfully managed at the Seoul Olympics, several of its rippling effects in the information communication field may be discussed.

The first will be the modernization of the information communication network.

At present, for the major part of the domestic data communication network the (copper wire) public phone network is leased. Since the public phone network is built of analog lines, its communication range is narrow and communication lines are old, which make its uses extremely inconvenient. Also, since the technology for connecting with information processing equipment is outdated, this makes it impossible to expect more than 2,400 bps communication speed. Since in the information society data terminals must communicate each other just like telephones communicate each other now, it is expected that the volume of communication between information equipment will be increased by geometric proportions. When optical fibers are used for connecting information equipment to form a communication network for the Seoul Olympics, it will serve as a stimulant for the development of the technology for the application of optical fibers. Each industry and research

organization will further carry out its research and development. It is expected that with this, general users of information equipment too will be able to use optical fiber communication networks.

The second is the recognition of the economic advantage derived from the common sharing of information.

Through the EMS communication network several thousand reporters can seek out necessary information when they need it. Such an economic advantage does not require specific explanation. Offering information useful to many persons to the public domain for common sharing can be successfully accomplished through the information communication network. Our society seriously suffers from the closed nature of information, and this has resulted in serious losses to the national interest. The spirit of the craftsman who limited the sharing of his technology (information) to his offsprings or several friends cannot be evaluated highly today in this information society. As all of us realize that technology-incentive economic rehabilitation alone is the way for our people to survive, since we lack natural resources, we will have to rapidly build such information communication network to exchange, develop, and accumulate information so as to develop the nation with information. The systems development network which is operated recently at several schools, laboratories and enterprises forms the cornerstone for the development of information communication, and it is an encouraging development.

The third is the need for a full understanding of the question of reliability of information communication equipment.

The reliability of information equipment connected to various communication networks is extremely important. The fact that the EMS was effectively operated at the Los Angeles Olympics signifies that the information communication system had that level of reliability. Even if information equipment is used throughout the entire period of the Olympics, it is not allowed to make a single mistake both in its hardware and software. It is reported that at present imported information equipment, computers in particular, have frequent breakdowns. The original defects of equipment, the carelessness of operators, defective software all are the sources of problems. Since information communication equipment will be developed with emphasis on its reliability in order to manage the EMS without interruption at the Seoul Olympics, this is expected to contribute greatly to the development of information communications.

The fourth is the contribution to the establishment of a hangul [Korean alphabet] information communication.

What becomes a technical problem in the information communication society is the compatibility of information and communication. Computers were developed mainly in Europe and America. Since ASCII code or EBCDIC code which is suitable to English is used, there is no problem about the information characters. Since only a single kind of computers and terminals were used for the EMS in Los Angeles, there was no problem in the compatibility

information. However, since the language of the sponsoring nation must be included in the EMS at the Seoul Olympics, a hangul information communication system must be established separately. Since domestically used CRT terminals and printers have different input and output sign systems according to their makers, they require separate hangul software for connection with other computers. Also, the form of putting hangul information in computer memory is different. Thus solving the problem of communication between two different types of equipment has emerged as a considerably difficult problem. We wish that all matters related to hangul information communication would be unified while developing a hangul EMS at the Seoul Olympics. This will greatly contribute to the standardization of information communication in the forthcoming information society.

The fifth is the great contribution to be made to expanded dissemination of information equipment.

For the EMS in Los Angeles, menu-selecting type software was offered so that users could use terminals without difficulty. Since in the EMS employees related to the Olympics make input and output of information at terminals, they become quite familiar with information equipment. And it is evident that by the time they go into society we will be deeply into the information society. Judging from the records of supplying of personal computers in the United States, the number of units of personal computers disseminated is expected to surpass the number of the population of the United States. No one will deny that the American people will handle information in all fields such as agriculture, industry, and commerce with computers, nor will it be denied that the United States will be firmly in a position as a great information nation. If through the EMS the established generation becomes familiar with computers and fully recognizes the advantages of using information equipment and makes great use of information equipment, it will contribute greatly, along with the active use of computers by students, to advancing the information society.

#### Conclusion

Not quite four years are left before the Olympics will be hosted in Seoul in 1988. By the time of the pre-Olympics in 1987, the development of information communication systems must have been completed, and the remaining one year will be for supplementation.

The optimistic view described above is sufficiently possible only if the government, the industrial circles, and academia make concerted efforts for the EMS for the Olympics and the development of the information industry.

We fervently wish that the Seoul Olympics would develop information communication networks far superior to those of the Los Angeles Olympics so as to show Korea to the world as an information nation.

10372

CSO: 4107/040

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR RADIOACTIVE WASTES DISPOSAL PLAN

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 Dec 84 p 8

[Article by Yun Chae-sok, reporter: "Increasing Nuclear Radioactive Wastes, Already over 7,000 Drums Generated with the Increased Construction of Nuclear Power Plants; Disposal Facilities Will Reach Limits by 1986; Construction of Permanent Underground Disposal Sites Decided"]

[Text] In coping with the rapid increase of radioactive wastes generated at local nuclear power plants, hospitals and laboratories, for their safe disposal the ministry of Science and Technology has decided to build permanent disposal sites near the site of nuclear power plants and to begin their operation in 1987.

The Ministry has also decided to inaugurate in March next year a government-managed nonprofit organization to take the sole charge of general management of wastes, including the management of the permanent radioactive wastes disposal sites, and to operate the organization. The Ministry has also decided to let radioactive waste producing organizations, such as the Korea Electric Power Corporation which operates nuclear power plants, pay for the expenses.

The reason why the government has hastily taken steps for a systematic management of the permanent disposal of nuclear radioactive wastes is described as below. Although nuclear radioactive wastes discharged at three sites of nuclear reactors in operation, Units one and two at Kori and Unit three at Wolsong, so far have been stored and managed safely at temporary storages within the site of nuclear power plants, the quantities of wastes to be additionally generated and the quantities of wastes generated at hospitals and laboratories will be increased largely in the future. Accordingly, the preparation of large-scale wastes disposal sites has become unavoidable.

Nuclear wastes are classified into high, medium and low grades according to the quantity of radioactive materials contained. The high grade refers generally to used nuclear fuel dregs, and the medium and low grades to various radioactive wastes, including facilities replaced within nuclear power plants.

Because these wastes continuously emit radiation harmful to human bodies, and cause environmental contamination, ecological destruction and various diseases, their complete disposal is required.

Low and medium grade wastes generated at the three nuclear power plants to the present time since the commercial operation of the nuclear reactor unit at Kori began in 1978 amount to 7,600 drums, and the high grade used nuclear fuel is as much as 200 tons.

On the other hand, when 9 units of nuclear power reactors under construction, including Units 5 and 6 at Kori, Units 7 and 8 at Yongam and Units 9 and 10 at Ulchin, and altogether 20 units are built by the year, 2000, the accumulated volume of wastes is estimated to be 450,000 drums and accumulated used nuclear fuel is estimated to be 7,300 tons.

Now, wastes storages maintained by local nuclear power plants are temporary ones for 10 years. Their total storage capacity is only 28,000 drums. By 1986 they will reach a saturation point. Accordingly, last October the Ministry of Science and Technology formed a promotion committee for the establishment of general wastes management organization (Chairman: Im Yong-kyu, a standing member of the Atomic Power Commission), and decided to formally inaugurate the organization next March.

When this organization is inaugurated, it will conduct a basic investigation of such physical conditions as environment, underground water, land use, transportation and expenses for the selection of permanent wastes disposal sites, and following this it will prepare the facilities by 1986. It plans to conduct a test storage in 1987, and to start full-scale storage in 1989.

Committee member Im Yong-kyu emphasized: "We will aim at thoroughness, beginning with a basic investigation so that even after permanent wastes disposal sites are built, they will be perfect facilities which will not harm surrounding environment or ecology."

For disposal sites, nine locations, including Kori and Ulchin, are mentioned. The site selection will be made only after the basic investigation is completed. Their scale will be about 200,000 pyong and costs are estimated to be 40 billion won.

The disposal of radioactive wastes varies by kind such as gas, liquid, and solid.

In the case of radioactive gas, it is stored at least 45 days in a gas reduction tank to sufficiently decrease radiation, then it is filtered through high-efficiency filters to be discharged into the air.

Of radioactive liquid, low concentration solutions diluted to below the maximum allowable concentration level for discharge into environment before it is discharged. Radioactive liquid wastes are evaporated and concentrated in an evaporator, and dregs are mixed with cement for solidification and placed in drums for storage.

For solid wastes, too, drums that fit the shapes of wastes are prepared to seal wastes tight for storage.

In our country so far the radioactive treatment of used nuclear fuel has not been applied, nor is there any plan for such treatment.

Accordingly, radioactive wastes to be placed at the permanent disposal sites are limited to low and medium grade liquid and solid wastes, and to low grade wastes generated at hospitals and laboratories.

The site locations of permanent wastes disposal are divided into land and offshore locations, and the dispersion method and the concentration method are available as installation methods. In consideration of land conditions and the scale of nuclear power generation, our country has opted for the concentration method with tunnels dug vertically underground.

10372

CSO: 4107/055

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

LUCKY GOLD STAR TO INVEST \$1.25 BILLION FOR RESEARCH

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 17 Jan 85 p 6

[Text] On 16 January, the Lucky Gold Star Group initiated the largest research institute within national private enterprises.

The leading man of this proposed establishment, the president of planning, Pyon Kyn-chil was interviewed.

Mr Pyon explained the changes in international trends as "a drastic change in the economy and rapid technical advances can immediately influence the rise and fall of business and the fate of the economy of the country." He emphasized the importance of technical reforms for our country to adapt to international changes, to proceed to fruitful growth in the 21st century, and to lay the foundation for an advanced country.

Mr Pyon pointed out that the large-scale research institute was to be established with the above intentions and said: "Utilizing this opportunity, we are planning to improve on research capability by establishing a cooperation system for research and development and also the personnel/material support system."

Lucky Gold Star, with this research institute will be able to improve their research efficiency by interrelating various technologies such as applied technology of semiconductor and computers, advanced communication systems, automobile technology, optical fiber communication, space technology, laser technology, and electronic medical technology. It will become possible to enhance mutual cooperation with a second research complex located in Daeduk, South Chung-chung Province.

President Pyon says, "This research complex, by interrelating with basic research fields such as materials and software and also with high technology such as electronic/electric/communication technology, will maximize the effectiveness of research development." He proudly mentions that his institution is comparable to the Bell research facility in the United States, the Japanese Hitachi, and the Siemens AG research complex in West Germany.

He points out the direction of research: "We are planning on developing 1M DRAM (1 megabit Dynamic Random Access Memory) non-silicon semiconductor materials, 32 bit super minicomputer, a data communication system, superconducting

materials, configuration memory alloy, solar energy utilization equipment, and various types of systems equipment."

President Pyon promises, "For the sake of research/development in these fields, we plan to continuously increase our support."

Lucky Gold Star, in order to amplify the research faculty, hired a large number of top brains from all over the nation and abroad: its employees consist of 30 Ph.D.'s and 1,000 research specialists. By 1988, it plans to expand its manpower up to 150 Ph.D.'s and 2,000 specialists; by 1990, 300 Ph.D.'s and 4,100 specialists.

Investment for pure research/development is also projected to expand: 1984 to 1985, 133 billion won; 1986 to 1988, 490 billion won; and 1989 to 1990, 540 billion won. By 1990, 1,163 billion won will be invested.

President Pyon further elaborates a long-range strategy of his company: "200 billion won is planned to be invested by 1988 for future industries such as genetic engineering, engineering plastics, new materials, precision chemistry and over 500 billion won for semiconductor, electronics and electrical communications."

He states that "Lucky Gold Star has designated this year as the year of technology leap forward." Along with the establishment of a large-scale research complex and on the basis of its past technological accomplishment, Lucky Gold Star, he reassuringly emphasizes, will accelerate technological advancement and be a leader to guide our country to an advanced nation of the 21st century. For this purpose, Lucky Gold Star invested, this year, 4.5 percent of its total sales for the purpose of research/development.

12709

CSO: 4107/083



S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO EIRE--Seoul, 5 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korean ambassador to the United Kingdom Kim Yong-chu was appointed ambassador concurrently to Eire Tuesday, replacing Kang Yong-hun, ambassador to the Holy See, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced here. The 62-year-old career diplomat took his London-based post last November after serving at the ministry here as an ambassador-at-large for a year. Kang, who had once served as ambassador to the United Kingdom, was moved to the Vatican in November as well. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 5 Mar 85 SK]

DEPUTY PM TO BRAZIL--Seoul, 8 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korean Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Economic Planning Board (EPB) Sin Byong-hyon will leave here for Brazil Sunday to take part in the March 15 inauguration ceremony of Brazilian President Tancredo Neves, an EPB official here said Friday. During his stay there, Sin will meet Brazilian Government officials to discuss mutual concerns, the official said. The Korean minister is expected to return home on March 20. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 8 Mar 85 SK]

WOMEN'S HOCKEY TEAM TO ARGENTINA--Seoul, 12 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea will dispatch its national women's field hockey team to the Second International Cup Women's Hockey Tournament, to be held March 28-April 7 in Buenos Aires, a Korean Hockey Association official here said Tuesday. Comprising 16 players and seven officials, the women's squad will vie with India, the Soviet Union, Switzerland, Chile and Zimbabwe in the preliminary round of the tournament, the official said. Other nations to compete in the biennial event include Argentina, Britain, Japan, Paraguay, Uruguay and Jamaica. After winning the Asian division of the tournament last October in Kuala Lumpur, the Korean squad is aiming at a third place finish in the competition. But the possibility of such success is not so bright, because the Soviet Union and India are powers to be dealt with in the first round, the official said. Korea took seventh in the first tournament of this kind, held in April 1983 in Malaysia. The Korean team will leave for Argentina on March 20 and compete in goodwill games with Argentine teams prior to the tournament, the official added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 13 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/293

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

COUNTRY TO STEP UP COOPERATION TO IMPROVE TRADE DIPLOMACY

SK120101 Seoul YONHAP in English 0005 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 12 Mar (YONHAP)--The government will step up its cooperation with private groups in order to strengthen the nation's trade diplomacy in a move to break through the nation's recent export sluggishness and its overall deteriorating trade circumstances, South Korean Trade and Industry Ministry officials said Tuesday.

The government also will beef up its surveillance system on the nation's export volumes, while encouraging Korean businesses to set up subsidiaries on their export markets and to hire foreign lawyers to alleviate possible trade frictions there, the officials said.

The officials noted that the continuously deteriorating trade situation for the country has prompted the government to take such a multi-pronged export-boosting initiative.

Korea's major trading partners, such as the United States, Canada, the European Community (EC), Australia and Japan, are expected to add 21 more Korean-made products this year to their import regulation lists, according to the officials.

The countries have already regulated imports of 113 Korean-made articles.

Of the newly expected import regulations on Korean-made goods, the United States, Korea's largest overseas market, is considering nine, followed by Canada's five, the EC's four, Australia's two and Japan's one.

The forms of such regulation vary from item to item, but the most common are limitations on price of volume and certain forms of administrative regulation as well as the imposition of anti-dumping or countervailing duties and the application of the principle of "country of origin."

CSO: 4100/293

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

COUNTRY TO WORK OUT MEASURES TO PROMOTE EXPORTS

SK120221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 12 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is working out diversified measures for the country's export promotion in a bid to cope with the recent rise in import restrictions imposed by advanced countries on Korean-made commodities.

Thus, the Trade and Industry Ministry must take multilateral steps to break through worsening international trade impediments as advanced nations, such as the United States, Canada, the European Community (EC), Australia and Japan, come to place import regulations on a projected 21 Korean export items this year, ministry officials said Tuesday.

The measures call for the establishment of trade negotiation teams based on item-type, the strengthening of private trade diplomacy, the encouragement of local exporters to attain their targeted export volumes and the positive use of foreign trade lawyers in trade frictions, the officials said.

Those anticipated, restricted items in 1985 include textiles, home appliances, floating steel structures, footwear, radial tires, color television sets, cars, iron and steel products, tire tubes, bicycles, semi-conductor goods, magnetic tapes and video tape recorders.

Among the items the United States is likely to limit the lion's share with nine, followed by Canada with five and the EC with four.

Australia is expected to impose import restrictions on two Korean goods this year, while Japan is likely to regulate Korean-made knitwear.

Those countries combined have so far imposed import regulations on 113 Korean products.

Those regulations range from the imposition of quotas, price restrictions, restrictive administrative procedures and anti-dumping examinations to the imposition of countervailing duties, according to the officials.

CSO: 4100/293

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

PLANNING BOARD REPORTS ON ECONOMIC TRENDS

SK120350 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 12 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea's economy has shown signs of a downturn since January due mainly to the continued sluggishness in the nation's overall export, a government report released here Tuesday indicated.

The Economic Planning Board (EPB) report on the nation's economic trends in February showed that the economy's roughly coincident composite index--which measures the current economic situation--in January dropped by 0.5 percent from December, to 126.1 (Jan 1980=100), the first negative growth since last September, when the index declined by 0.1 percent.

January's leading composite index, which predicts the condition of the economy two to three months in advance, also fell by 0.2 percent from the previous month, according to the report. The leading composite index had registered minus growth rates for three consecutive months until October, but had risen in November and December.

EPB officials said, however, that January's indices only reflected a relative decline from December, when the nation saw big rises in the volume of construction permits and exports. The officials claimed that the economy remained in a stable, if not favorable, stage at that time.

In February, domestic consumption maintained January's growth rate, but export totaled only 1.8 billion U.S. dollars worth, down 10.5 percent from the corresponding month in 1984. The arrival in the country of letters of credit (l/c) also dropped by 17.5 percent from February 1984, casting grim prospects on the growth of the nation's export in the months ahead.

Exports of textiles, footwear and steel products performed especially poorly, due mainly to import reductions from advanced countries and to the strong U.S. dollar, which slashed Korea's price competitiveness abroad, particularly in European markets, the EPB officials said.

For the first 2 months of this year, Korea's import amounted to 4.5 billion dollars and export to 3.4 billion dollars, resulting in a trade deficit of 1.1 billion dollars worth for the country.

CSO: 4100/293

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

LOAN INDUCEMENT PROJECTS--Seoul, 8 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Friday approved two foreign loan inducement projects totaling 130 million U.S. dollars, the Finance Ministry announced. The Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co will receive 100 million dollars of the loans to help finance the expansion of its semiconductor production facilities. The high-tech firm will borrow the money from a 16-bank syndicate lead managed by the International Westminster Bank in Hong Kong. Samsung is to repay the loan in installments over 4 years, following a 4-year grace period, at an annual interest rate of 0.375 to 0.875 percent plus LIBO (London-Inter Bank offered rate), a ministry official said. The remaining 30 million dollars, to be used by the Korea Development Lease Co, is repayable over 5 years in installments, following a grace period of 3 years, at an annual interest rate of 0.5 percent plus LIBO. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1009 GMT 8 Mar 85 SK]

DRIVE TO CONSERVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE--Seoul, 11 Mar (YONHAP)--In an effort to reduce the nation's foreign debt, the South Korean Government will initiate a full-scale drive to conserve foreign exchange in the nation's consumption beginning next month, officials said here Monday. The officials said that Korea, whose foreign debt totals about 43.2 billion U.S. dollars, will cut its import of luxury goods, curb the dispatch and invitation of nonessential sports delegations and reduce the nation's oil consumption, which is totally dependent on imports. In order to resolve the foreign debt problems that currently are hampering the nation's economy, the government also is working out basic measures to increase exports and to effectively manage foreign capital, while continuing the stabilization of prices and the tight control of money at home, the officials said. The government has instructed ministries to finalize their respective measures to conserve foreign exchange by the end of this month. It will link the conservation drive to the promotion of domestic savings starting in April, the officials said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 11 Mar 85 SK]

OSAKA-PUSAN FERRY SERVICE--Tokyo, 11 Mar (KYODO)--Japan and South Korea have agreed on a ferry service between Osaka and Pusan starting this August, Transport Ministry sources said Monday. They also agreed during talks in Seoul that consultations will continue on certain limitations on the service, especially a ceiling on the number of containers to be carried, to prevent an adverse impact on the existing Shimonoseki-Pusan ferry service, the source

said. A Pusan firm will operate the twice-weekly service to haul 2,000 containers of mainly general cargo a year. Japan and South Korea confirmed the principle of equality between the two countries, and agreed that any Japanese firm which might want to enter the Osaka-Pusan ferry service would be allowed to, and that joint operation with the Korean firm would be considered. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT 11 Mar 85 OW] -- Tokyo, 12 Mar (YONHAP)--A car ferry sea route between South Korea's southern port of Pusan and Japan's eastern port of Osaka will be opened in August, the Japanese Transportation Ministry said here Tuesday. A ministry spokesman said that the two countries agreed to open the route at the Korea-Japan maritime transport meeting held last week in Seoul. Eventually, the two nations, will extend the Osaka-Pusan line to Cheju, the capital of Korea's Cheju Island Province, it was reported in Seoul. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0623 GMT 12 Mar 85 SK]

MINISTER TO JAPAN TRADE CONFERENCE--Seoul, 13 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho leaves here Thursday to participate in the Asian-Pacific trade conference scheduled for Tokyo March 15-17, ministry officials here said Wednesday. In the meeting, participants will discuss ways of expanding trade between attending countries as well as matters related to direct investment and technology-transfer from advanced countries to developing nations, the officials said. Countries sending representatives will include Canada, Australia, Hong Kong, the United States, Korea, host Japan and six ASEAN countries. On March 17, Kum will travel to Tsukuba, 50 kilometers northeast of Tokyo, to observe the opening ceremony of the 1985 science exposition and to cut tape for the opening of the science fair's "Korea center." Kum will return home on March 19, the officials said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0557 GMT 13 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/293

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON ELECTION OF LOCAL POWER BODIES

SK011558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--We should consolidate and develop the successes gained in the elections of deputies to the local power bodies and powerfully accelerate revolution and construction with the people's power as a weapon to provide the people with a more independent and creative life, says NODONG SINMUN in an article today.

Through the elections, it stresses, we powerfully demonstrated once again the invincible might of our people firmly united around the party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the true advantages of our socialist system. It goes on:

Ours is a genuine people's power serving the masses of the working people.

The popular character of our power finds clear manifestation in its class basis and political foundations.

It is a power which is based on worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and dependent on the united front of broad segments of the popular masses.

The power which was set up in response to the centuries-old desire of our people is run by true representatives of the people.

The popular character of our power finds graphic manifestation in its full guarantee of the independent rights of the masses of the working people.

The people's power strictly guarantees the independent rights of the people in their political life.

Devoted service of our power for the good of the people finds expression in the principle and mode of its activities.

To constantly raise the popular masses' standards of material and cultural life is the supreme principle guiding the activities of our people's power.

And the basic mode of its activities is to shape and implement policies in conformity with the interests and will of the popular masses.

The main formula of the activities of the people's power is socialist democracy. Socialist democracy is a genuine democracy which makes it possible to adopt policy in keeping with the will of the broad masses of the working people and implement it in their interests and thereby provide the masses of the working people with an independent and creative life.

The people's power firmly guarantees happy material and cultural life of the people.

Noting that the honorable mission of the people's power faithfully serving the people is discharged by the efforts of the deputies to the power bodies at different levels and functionaries of government bodies, the paper stresses the need to further enhance their role.

CSO: 4100/292



N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CITES SUPERIORITY OF DPRK PEOPLE'S POWER

SK022250 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2145 GMT 28 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 1 March Special Article: "Faithful Service for Working People Is the Glorious Mission of the People's Power"]

[Text] The election of deputies to the provincial, city, and county people's assemblies was conducted successfully thanks to high political zeal and active participation of all the people. Through the election, we have vigorously demonstrated again the invincible might of our people firmly rallied around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the genuine superiority of our country's socialist system.

The election was an important event in more firmly deepening the people's power and enhancing its functions and role. We should consolidate and develop the success attained in the election of deputies to local people's assemblies and vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction using the people's power as a weapon, thereby providing the people with a more independent and creative life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Faithfully serving the masses of working people is an honorable mission of people's power. The people's power should take the protection of interests of the masses of working people as its duty. At the same time, functionaries of organs of the people's power should play the role of servants of the people.

Our people's power is true people's power serving the masses of working people. For people's power to take faithful service of the masses of working people as its duty is closely related to the peculiar character of our people's power.

The people-oriented character of our people's power finds clear expression in the class basis and political foundation on which our people's power has relied. The class basis and political foundation of this power are an important factor determining the character of the power, its firmness, and its mission.

Our people's power is a power based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and which relies on the united front of the masses of people of all strata.

This shows that our people's power is a new type of power different from the people's power of the past in terms of its class basis and political foundation.

State sovereignty in our country rests with the workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals. They exercise their sovereignty through the organs of people's power. All organs of people's power, including the Supreme People's Assembly, are directly elected by the people and organized with representatives of the working people.

Among the deputies to the incumbent Seventh Supreme People's Assembly, 34.6 percent are workers, 10.2 percent are members of cooperative farms, and 19.6 percent are women.

In the election of deputies to the provincial, city, and county people's assemblies, too, those workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals who have devotedly worked in the past for the fatherland, the people, and the people's power with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader were elected as deputies.

Our people's power, established by embodying the long-cherished desire of our people, is being managed and operated precisely by genuine representatives of the people. This is why the people's power has regarded faithful service to the masses of working people as its honorable duty.

Contrary to this, the South Korean regime is a military fascist regime that has strangled even the basic political freedom and rights of the people and a reactionary regime established to perpetuate the one-man dictatorial system.

The people-oriented character of our people's power is extensively expressed in fully guaranteeing the independent rights of the masses of working people. The right of independence is the first life of man, a social being. It is the basic right that no one can be deprived of. Without the right of independence, man cannot lead an independent and creative life. Man's right of independence is guaranteed by state sovereignty.

Our people's government generally and substantially guarantees sovereign rights to the working popular masses, including workers, peasants, and working intellectuals. What holds a leading position in people's social life is their political life. A people's government thoroughly guarantees sovereign rights to the working popular masses in the area of political life.

Our people's government gives voting rights and the eligibility of election to all people irrespective of sex, job, wealth, knowledge, political views,

and religious belief by enacting the most democratic electoral system. Also, the government provides the working masses with conditions in which they can freely express their political opinions by freely participating in social and political life such as the press and publications assembly, and demonstration.

Our government faithfully serves the people. This is also shown by the principle and method of government action. The characteristic and mission of a government is importantly related to the principle and modus operandi of that government. As for our people's government, endlessly improving the material and cultural life of the working popular masses is the supreme principle of its action. Also, mapping out and implementing policies in conformity with the opinions and interest of the popular masses is the basic modus operandi of our people's government.

Our government carries out governmental activities of with reliance on the popular masses, regarding the matter of completely realizing the popular masses' independence as its final goal. This clearly shows the mission of our government as the faithful servant of the people.

The final goal of a people's government is attained by the basic modus operandi of that government. The basic modus operandi of a people's government is socialist democracy. The socialist democracy is a genuine democracy which establishes policies in conformity with the opinions of the broad working people and implement those policies in the interest of the popular masses, thereby guaranteeing an independent and creative life to the working popular masses.

The independence of the working popular masses is firmly realized when they can enjoy a happy material and cultural life to their hearts' content as well as have political freedom and rights. A people's government firmly guarantees a happy material and cultural life to the working masses.

Our government is the protector of the working popular masses' independent and creative life. A people's government guarantees safe working conditions and civilized recreational conditions to all working people and, in particular, protects working mothers and children.

In our country, as soon as everyone is born he has the right to eat and does not have to be concerned about clothing, materials, education, and medical treatment.

The socialist and communist cause marches forward and is consummated through protracted fierce class struggle. As long as the schemes of the class enemies and the imperialists exist, the class struggle will continue. A people's government defends and firmly guarantees the popular masses' sovereign rights and interests by thoroughly smashing the activities and schemes of the class enemies with the weapon of class struggle.

Today, our revolution is marching forward in a high stage of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea. Along with the triumphant march of the revolution, the aspirations and demands of the popular masses are increasing high in all fields of social life. The opinions and demands of the popular masses are reflected in the people's governing organs and realized through the policies of the people's government.

The honorable mission of the people's government, which faithfully serves the people, is being fulfilled by the struggle of the deputies to sovereign organs and the functionaries of the governing organs.

There is the following slogan among the slogans of the party Central Committee: Functionaries of the people's power organ, you should thoroughly defend the interests of the popular working masses by implementing our party's revolutionary mass line and actively give play to the political zeal and creative resourcefulness of the masses in the revolution and construction.

Our people's trust in the people's regime is firm. Our people's absolute support for and trust in the people's regime were also clearly manifested in the recent election of deputies to the provincial, municipal, and county people's assemblies.

It is important to enhance the role of the functionaries of the power organs in having the masses deepen their trust in the people's regime in making the regime faithfully serve the people. Only when the functionaries thoroughly implement our party's revolutionary mass line can the demands and interests of the popular masses be realized better.

The genuine functionaries who have a firmly established revolutionary mass viewpoint always give priority to defending the interests of the people and constantly think and conduct work in a daring manner so that the people-minded policies of the party and state can benefit the people more swiftly.

Such worn-out work methods as bureaucratism cannot be acceptable to the functionaries of the power organs, faithful servants of the people. For the deputies of the people and the functionaries of the power organs to always go among workers and peasants and work, learn, and live with them as called for by the demands of the Chongsanri spirit and method is a guarantee that makes it possible to work in conformity with the opinions and demands of the masses and to actively arouse their political zeal and creative resourcefulness. Only when all deputies and functionaries of the power organs correctly organize and mobilize the creativity of the broad strata of masses with a revolutionary zeal and militant mettle can a new turn be effected in the struggle to build the economy and culture and to improve the people's standard of living, and this year, which marks the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party, be further illuminated as the great festival of victors.

CSO: 4110/112

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON IMPLEMENTING THREE REVOLUTIONS LINE

SK100708 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 8 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 9 March editorial: "Let Us Continue To Implement Thoroughly Our Party's Line of the Three Revolutions"]

[Text] In order to continue to vigorously accelerate socialist construction, it is necessary to consistently and firmly adhere to our party's revolutionary line. At the present moment, it is particularly important to intensify the struggle to implement the line of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order to successfully build socialism and communism, it is necessary to continue to vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

In his New Year's address this year, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song again stressed the need to vigorously carry out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. Dwelling in this is the noble intention to increase the might of the socialist system and achieve new progress in revolution and construction for the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding.

The line of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--is the general line which our party is maintaining in socialist and communist construction. The justness and vitality of this line were fully corroborated in our revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Reality shows that the three revolutions are the most just line for socialist and communist construction and that there is no better slogan than this elsewhere. Today, success in the struggle to implement the vast tasks put forth by the party Central Committee's slogans and to glorify this year's revolutionary festive events as grand festivals of victors depends, in the end, on how the line of the three revolutions is embodied. We should strenuously struggle to see the might of this line more highly displayed with pride and dignity in possessing the line of the three revolutions, the most mighty and just line for socialist and communist construction.

This year, our party and people are burdened with the heavy task of more firmly consolidating, politically and economically, our country's socialist system which was provided and developed by arduous struggle in the past. We should consolidate the unity and cohesion of the party and the revolutionary ranks as firm as a rock, achieve new progress in the work of attaining the 10 major prospective targets in socialist economic construction, and endlessly improve the people's living conditions. To this end, it is important to surely and thoroughly carry out the three revolutions in all fields of revolution and construction.

When all party members and working people turn out as one in embodying the party's line of three revolutions, the political and economic foundations of our country's socialist system will be consolidated as firm as a rock and the great achievements our people have made under the leadership of the party and the leader over the past 40 years will be glorified beyond measure.

Above all, we should thoroughly embody the line of the three revolutions in our daily work and living with the firm stand to defend that line to the end.

The party Central Committee slogan on the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party notes: Let us vigorously advance, upholding the banner of the three revolutions, the great banner in socialist and communist construction. Let us wage the three revolutions vigorously to make all the members of society chuche-type communist human beings and to remodel all areas of social life as required by the chuche idea so that we can accelerate socialist and communist construction.

The struggle to carry out the three revolutions line should be further strengthened as revolution and construction deepen and progress, and it should be developed in all areas of social life. Today, the routine work and course of life of our party members and workers should be the course of carrying out our party's three revolutions line.

Placing the ideological revolution at the head and vigorously pushing ahead with the technological and cultural revolutions along with it is the firm principle of our party. All sectors and all units should conduct in-depth indoctrination on communism and socialist patriotism with the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and of the founding of the party approaching, based on the indoctrination of the party's monolithic idea, revolution, and class. In particular, they should make sure that party members and workers learn from the example of the loyalty demonstrated by the young communists and the anti-Japanese guerrillas of the past and firmly prepare themselves to be genuine revolutionary fighters with a firm position and view toward the leader of revolution, thereby making the revolutionary holiday this year an important turning point whereby the political and ideological unity of our people, who have firmly rallied around the party center, is strengthened in many ways.

Party organizations at various levels should thoroughly carry out the ideological and indoctrination policies to which our party attaches importance, including intensifying the struggle to learn from films.

Chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy is an important task in technological revolution. At present, a great many good innovative proposals and creative devices are being presented to strengthen the independence of the economy and to modernize technological equipment. We should give active encouragement so that successes from such technological innovations may be obtained in greater abundance in this significant year, and we should ensure that the proposals for technological innovations which have already been made may be applied to production swiftly.

Guiding functionaries of economic organizations of various levels should pay due attention to the introduction of advanced scientific technology and production methods, and should set up practical measures to apply to production the technological innovation plans provided by scientists, technicians, and workers. This is one of the important tasks in deepening the technological revolution at present.

All sectors and units should vigorously push ahead with the cultural revolution to enhance workers' cultural and technological standards in conformity with the requirement of the development of the reality.

At the same time, the socialist way of life should be comprehensively established. We should continue intensifying the struggle to thoroughly eliminate all kinds of old ways of life and to establish a sound way of life to ensure that the spirit of living and working in a revolutionary manner overflows in the whole country.

Thoroughly realizing the party's leadership in revolution and construction is a decisive guarantee for deepening and developing the three revolutions. The three revolutions are a historical cause carried out under our party's leadership. All successes in carrying out the three revolutions depend on how the party's leadership is implemented.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is firmly grasping the overall problems arising in carrying out the three revolutions at the present time, and is comprehensively deepening guidance in all areas of socialist construction. We should actively struggle to make dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's ideology and will for the three revolutions bear shining fruit. Here in lies the very road to developing the three revolutions to a new higher stage.

Party organizations should establish a revolutionary trait with which the entire party membership and the whole society breathe and move as one in accordance with the party's ideology and will, and organize and execute all work under the guidance of the party so that the party's leadership in revolution and construction can be thoroughly realized. In particular, they should ensure that the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality be highly demonstrated in carrying out the task of struggle which has been put

forward recently by our party, including placing the extraction industry and railroad transport at the head and further developing the metal industry and managing the economy scientifically and rationally.

The three revolutions teams movement is a powerful weapon for implementing the party's leadership of the three revolutions. Three revolutions team members should carry out their duties, cherishing the party's great trust and expectations, as vanguards of the three revolutions and the standard-bearers of the struggle. In particular, they should actively contribute to crushing all forms of negativeness and conservatism and to helping the flame of technological innovation to burn everywhere.

Party organizations of the provinces, cities, counties, and other local party committees should properly guide and help three revolutions team members to perform their militant functions well in accordance with the development of reality.

The struggle to carry out the three revolutions line can score great success only when it is firmly turned into the work of the masses themselves. We should continue adhering to the movement to win the three revolutions red flag and the movement to learn from unheralded heroes as important political tasks put forward by the party, and vigorously push ahead with them without ceasing.

All sectors and units should deepen these movements in close conjunction with the struggle to carry out the party Central Committee's slogans. All party members and workers should set high targets with which they resolve to greet this year's significant holiday with high political zeal and labor success, and carry them out thoroughly.

The line of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and culture--contains our party's firm position to bring the socialist and communist cause to complete perfection. We should continue to thoroughly carry out the party's three revolutions line in order to thoroughly demonstrate the might of our party which is struggling and advancing and to effect new upsurges in socialist construction.

CSO: 4110/112



N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON MAN-CENTERED CHUCHE PHILOSOPHY

SK081525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday comes out with an article headlined "Man-centered Philosophical Principle expounded by the Chuche Idea".

It says in part:

The chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been developed and enriched by our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea taught that the chuche philosophy is a man-centered philosophy evolved and systematized with man as a central factor.

That the chuche philosophy is man-centered means that it raised the fundamental problem of philosophy by regarding man as the main factor and expounded an outlook on the world, viewpoint on and attitude towards the world by focusing on man.

The chuche idea solves all problems on the basis of a man-centered methodology by putting man in the center of philosophical study.

This is why the chuche philosophy has become a most revolutionary and scientific philosophy that accords with the demands of our era for chajusong (independence). The revolutionary and scientific nature and greatness of the chuche philosophy stem from its fundamental features that this philosophy is a man-centered one. The exposition of this problem is precisely a great feat performed by our party for the development of philosophy.

The chuche philosophy is a unique one which raised its fundamental question and expounded it with man placed in the center.

The chuche idea elucidated the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

Since the essence and origin of the world was expounded in a materialistic way, the chuche idea raised from a new angle the relations between man and the world and his position and role in the world as a fundamental question of philosophy and solved it.

The discovery of the chuche-oriented philosophical principle by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an epochal event which opened a new higher stage in the development of the history of human philosophy.

The chuche philosophy is a revolutionary one which established a man-centered outlook on the world.

The philosophy of the working class explained that the world consists of material and changes and develops by its movement, thus making it possible to solve the problem of a world outlook in a scientific way. On this condition the chuche philosophy raised and solved the problem of establishing a man-centered world outlook.

The chuche idea established a new outlook on the world by giving an answer to the question--who is the dominator of nature and society and what is a motive force for their transformation. The new idea of the world elucidated in the relationship with man is that the world is dominated and reshaped by man.

The chuche idea clarified a new viewpoint on and attitude towards the world, focusing on man. It is a viewpoint and attitude of approaching the world in the interest of man, the master of the world, and its changes and development with activities of man, its transformer, as the basis.

The epochal significance and role of this man-centered world outlook have been proved in the revolutionary practice of our time. It is a demonstration of the validity and vitality of the chuche-based world outlook that the position and role of the popular masses as the master of the world have been markedly raised at present and the world has further turned into one serving the popular masses.

CSO: 4100/292

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON NEED TO ACCOMPLISH TASKS ON OWN STRENGTH

SK121336 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2124 GMT 10 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 11 March Editorial: "Let Us Highly Display the Ethos of Carrying Out the Tasks Assigned to Our Units With Our Own Strength"]

[Text] In its slogans issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party, the party Central Committee appealed for greeting this year's holidays with a high political zeal and [word illegible] labor success. We should powerfully accelerate today's advance, upholding the slogans of the party Central Committee.

One of the important matters arising herein is that all fields and units greatly display the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude in which they carry out the assigned tasks with their own strength.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee has noted: Communists should always trust the strength of their people, carry out revolution in reliance on it, and break through any difficulties with their own strength.

Self-reliance and fortitude are a resolute revolutionary spirit of believing in one's own strength and of performing every task with one's own strength. This is a revolutionary principle to which we should consistently adhere in socialist construction. Living and working in the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude are a very urgent question in effecting a turn in socialist construction this significant year.

This year, we should decisively increase the production of coal, minerals, and steel products and enact upsurges in transport work, the construction of major establishments, agricultural production, and nature remaking work, and on other fronts. Also, we should increase the production of people's consumer goods so that they every shop, greeting the holidays, can be filled with goods demanded by the people. A basic key to the performance of this task is to give play to the idea of all party members and workers and to increase their zeal. It is particularly important to have the functionaries, party members, and workers carry out the task with our own resources, technology, and labor forces by fully displaying the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Because of the enemy's reckless maneuvers, the situation in our country is strained. The prevailing situation demands that all party members and workers maintain a higher revolutionary spirit than ever before and redouble efforts to thoroughly carry out the assigned tasks with their own strength. Only by doing this can the political and economic might of the country be enhanced with our people's united strength, and our revolutionary cause be protected from the enemy's maneuvers and continue to advance strenuously.

The duties assigned to each field and unit are of great significance in accelerating overall socialist construction. How the party's intention of effecting a turn in socialist construction this year is realized depends on how all fields and units wage the struggle to carry out the tasks assigned to them with their own strength. All functionaries, party members, and workers should achieve constant reform in the struggle to greet this year's holidays with brilliant labor success by fully displaying the ethos of carrying out the assigned tasks with their own strength.

We should possess a high ideological resolve to carry out the assigned tasks with our own strength. Difficult and complicated problems can rise in the course of performing the revolutionary tasks. The spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is shown in endlessly carrying out the tasks assigned by the party while breaking through any difficulties and hardships. There cannot be any shaking and hesitating in the stand and attitude of functionaries and workers who unconditionally carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party even though duties are heavy and difficulties lie before them.

All sectors of the national economy are staging the struggle to normalize production at a high level, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address and the decisions of the 10th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee. The basic attitude of our functionaries in this struggle is to initiate creation of all conditions with a firm determination to work with their own strength even though upper units do not offer assistance.

Nothing will be unsolvable if there is a firm resolve for self-reliance and fortitude. With this spirit, all leading functionaries in all fields of the national economy should responsibly and substantially plan and coordinate work, ranging from the organization of production to the guarantee of materials supply.

All workers should achieve great upsurges in production and construction by carrying out without fail the economic tasks assigned to their units with their own strength. It is particularly important for the fields of mining industry, railway transport, and metal industry to struggle to thoroughly carry out the tasks assigned to them.

It is never easy for all sectors and units of the national economy to carry out the assigned tasks with their own strength. For this reason, our party demands that all party members and workers struggle to produce and construct more with the existing equipment, materials, and labor forces by fully displaying the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

All production sectors, including plants and enterprises, should find more equipment, material, and labor reserves and struggle to carry out their assigned production tasks with the discovered inner reserves. Also, producers should make efforts to save even a gram of coal, a piece of steel, a watt of electricity, and a drop of oil and make the most of them, aware of being the masters of plants and production.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is not displayed of itself. The support of powerful organizational and political work should be given. The zeal of our workers is extraordinarily high. The party organizations at all levels should actively conduct political work to arouse the masses in conformity with realistic demands. The party organizations and functionaries should carry out with depth the work of having the masses possess the revolutionary stand and strong will of believing in their strength, of carrying out the revolution in reliance on it, and of taking responsibility for endlessly performing their tasks, thereby making all workers clearly know the duties assigned to themselves and the country's tense situation and excellently perform the assigned tasks through a devoted struggle.

It is particularly important to plan and coordinate the work of following the example of the spirit of self-reliance displayed by the working class of Nakwon.

The party organizations at all levels should lead the party members and workers to dynamically push ahead with the struggle to significantly greet this year's holidays so that their loyalty to the party and the leader can be manifested with practical achievements. They should see to it that the party members and workers in the fields of production and construction overfulfill the assigned plans and create new things, the scientists and engineers greet this year's holidays with new scientific inventions, technical innovations, and creations.

Whenever they have greeted significant holidays in the history of the party and the fatherland, our people have brilliantly made them shine with great success in socialist construction. This is their traditional mettle.

All functionaries, party members, and workers should make this year's holidays shine by carrying out the assigned tasks with their own strength and achieve a constant advance in socialist construction.

CSO: 4110/117

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR JANUARY 1985

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during January 1985:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 2 January 1985 at the bottom of page 1 with border carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Make the Meaningful Year 1985 the Most Brilliant Year in the History of Our Fatherland." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 02, 3 January 1985 pp D 1-5: "Paper Examines Kim Il-song's New Year Address".]

On 3 January 1985, at the top half of page 1 with border, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Historic Convention Demonstrating the Appropriateness of Our Party's Agricultural Policy." The editorial states that today is the opening day of the national agricultural convention during which the experience gained during last year's farming successes will be summarized and the struggle tasks for bringing about a new upswing will be discussed; points out that this convention is a convention for a new advance toward a turning point in the struggle to achieve the goal of 15 million tons of grain per year presented at the Sixth Party Congress and for demonstrating the superiority of socialist rural economic management; quotes Kim Il-song's New Year Address to the effect that achievement of 10 million tons of grain last year demonstrates the appropriateness of the party's agricultural policy and the invincible vitality of the country's rural economic system; emphasizes that agriculture is of equal importance with industry and that the convention is an opportunity to portray clearly the wisdom of the party's leadership which brilliantly handles the matter of agriculture and food for the country; praises the guidance of the party for advancing agriculture over the past ten years to the position where 10 million tons of grain were reaped last year despite the land limitations of the country and the adverse influence of the continuing cold front; points out that during Kim Il-song's official trip abroad, Kim Chong-il energetically guided the rural economic sector so well that an unprecedented bumper harvest resulted despite such hindrances as a cold spring and summer storm damage; indicates that this convention will open up new prospects for laying the foundation for 15 million tons of grain per year on the way to attaining the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction; calls for all functionaries, three revolutions team members and workers in the agricultural sector to

recognize that this year is the meaningful year which marks the 40th anniversary of national liberation and the founding of the party and to work toward achieving the new agricultural battle assignments which Kim Il-song mentioned in his New Year Address; calls for implementation of chuche farming such as intensification of scientific breeding and seeding, soil enhancement and further modernization of farming methods; points out that key personnel with years of farming experience will be attending this convention alongside key young personnel for whom the party holds great expectations; exhorts primary level party functionaries and key personnel attending the convention to perform their role as vanguards in implementing the party's agriculture policy and chuche farming methods and thereby bring about a new turning point in agricultural production once more.

On 5 January 1985, at the top of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Improve North-South Relations and Pioneer a New Phase for Peaceful Reunification." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 004, 7 January 1985 pp D 9-12: "NODONG SINMUN Discusses N-S Relations, Dialogue."]

On 9 January 1985, at the top of page 1 with border, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Greet the 40th Anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation and the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Party as Great Festivals of Victors." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 007, 10 January 1985 pp D 9-14: "Political Bureau Decision On Holidays Viewed."]

On 10 January 1985, at the center of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "The Early Realization of the Proposal for Tripartite Talks Is an Urgent Demand of the Times and the Nation." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 007, 10 January 1985 pp D 1-4: "NODONG SINMUN Calls For Tripartite Talks."]

On 11 January 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Work and Lead Life With Alertness, in Accordance With the Demands of the Situation That Has Developed." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 009, 14 January 1985 pp D 12-14: "Paper Urges Maintaining Revolutionary Guard."]

On 14 January 1985, on the top half of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Answer the Party's Militant Appeal and More Vigorously Expedite Economic Construction." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's New Year Address urging all levels of party organizations, party members and workers to vigorously wage the struggle to implement the decisions of the plenum of the party central committee and bring about a new turning point in socialist economic construction this year; emphasizes that this year marks the 40th anniversary of national liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party and to consolidate the successes gained over the past 40 years, the party is appealing for a new turning point in socialist economic construction this year; stresses the role of the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties" in achieving a new turning point in socialist economic construction which Kim Il-song

clarified at the 10th plenum of the sixth party central committee; calls for party organizations at all levels to formulate plans for carrying out politico-organizational work to arouse the functionaries and workers to display the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude in their battle assignments for this year; points out that the latent reserves are considerable and even a one percent increase in conservation and production will be of immense benefit to the economy in comparison with last year; calls for the establishment of measures for seeking out conservation reserves of electric power, coal, fuel and materials and for carrying out the campaign for technical innovation and for improvement of economic management according to the Tae'an Work System; urges establishment of and adherence to strong technical regulations and establishment of the independent accounting system in factories and enterprises as decided at the 10th plenum of the sixth party central committee; notes that these are times when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are instigating war provocations and the situation in the country is becoming tense; urges all party members and workers to live and work alertly and militantly and thereby celebrate the 40th anniversary of national liberation and the founding of the party with tremendous labor successes.

On 16 January 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Plan Economic Management More Meticulously." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 013, 18 January 1985 pp D 12-41: "Paper Urges Meticulous Economic Management."]

On 17 January 1985, at the right center of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "let Us Continuously Improve the Qualitative Production Indices." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-009, 31 January 1985 pp 106-108: "Daily Calls For Improving Production Indices."]

On 19 January 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Increase the Combat Capability of the Party on the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Party's Founding." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-85-009, 31 January 1985 pp 8993: "Daily Urges Further Increase of Combat Capability."]

On 21 January 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Ceaselessly Revamp Technical and Economic Standards." The editorial states that endless revamping of technical and economic standards is necessary at this time to bring about a production upswing in all sectors of the national economy as prescribed in Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the decisions of the 10th plenum of the sixth party central committee and that these standards are reasonably determined concerning consumption levels of raw and processed materials, fuel and power as well as manpower hours per unit product and utilization of manpower and the means of production; stresses that technical and economic standards are continually renewed so as to effectively utilize the materials, equipment and manpower on



hand to increase production and rapidly develop the economy; notes that past experience demonstrates that when technical and economic standards are continually renewed, production is normalized at a high level and the independent accounting system is properly put into effect; states that the workers and technicians in factories and enterprises are masters of production and management activities and thus all party members and workers must always keep in mind technical and economic standards with a sense of responsibility as masters of production and strive to increase the utilization rate of equipment while using materials and power sparingly; calls for intensification of technical guidance of production in accordance with the requirements of the Taeae Work System and for heightening the role of staff and technical functionaries including chief engineers in factories and enterprises; stresses elimination of obsolete standards and working methods in socialist economic construction and advocates endless advances and innovations and a new turning point in accomplishing the economic tasks which Kim Il-song announced in his New Year Address; exhorts all to be loyal to the party and leader, formulate well thought out plans for economic management and renew technical and economic standards and thereby celebrate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party with even greater labor successes.

On 22 January 1985, at the top half of page 1 with border, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Stalwartly Advance Along the Trail of Revolution Which the Great Leader, Comrade Kim Il-song Blazed." The editorial states that today is the 60th anniversary of the day Kim Il-song left Mangyongdae, on 22 January 1925, and set out on the "1000 li road of liberation" which was a significant incident in blazing the trail of the revolution of Korea and the destiny of the nation; recounts the state of the country under Japanese occupation when Kim Il-song set forth on his historic journey, created the chuche idea and established eternal revolutionary traditions; praises Kim Il-song for his heroic exploits under extremely dire circumstances and notes that the revolution is not yet over; quotes Kim Chong-il's "The Korean Workers Party is the Chuche-style Revolutionary Party Which Carries On The Glorious Traditions of the 'T.D.'" concerning brilliantly bringing the revolutionary cause of Chuche, socialism and communism to completion; emphasizes that the chuche idea which Kim Il-song created is the unitary guiding idea of the party and revolution with which all party members and workers must be strongly armed; calls for intensification of ideological indoctrination of party members and workers to arm them with revolutionary traditions so that they more deeply understand Kim Il-song's revolutionary history and uphold the decision of the political bureau of the KWP on celebrating the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the foundation of the party; calls for waging the campaign to emulate the glorious young years of Kim Il-song among the young people to make them into ardent communist revolutionaries willing to sacrifice their all for the party and revolution and strongly outfit themselves as Key Workers building socialism and communism; calls for all to implement the tasks set forth in the New Year Address, the decisions of the 10th plenum of the sixth party central

committee and the decision of the political bureau of the party central committee; forecasts victory and glory on the road ahead advancing toward the completion of the cause of chuche under the refined leadership of the party central committee headed by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

On 24 January 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us More Actively Wage the Mass Movement for the Production of People's Consumer Goods." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 018, 8 January 1985, pp D 16-18: "Editorial Stresses Consumer Goods Production."]

On 26 January 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Develop Agricultural Production to a New Level." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 021, 31 January 1985, pp D 7-9: "NODONG SINMUN Stresses Agricultural Development."]

On 28 January 1985, at the upper right of page, 1 the paper carried the editorial entitled, "May the Party Organizations Vigorously Promote Work to Implement Party Decisions." The editorial notes that it has been several months since the political bureau of the KWP central committee adopted the decision on celebrating the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party and that party organizations have been promoting work to implement this decision since then; urges party organizations to aggressively carry out propaganda and agitation projects to brilliantly celebrate this revolutionary festival this year since the zeal of the party members and workers is high and the atmosphere of society is favorable; calls for mobilization of all kinds of propaganda and agitation including lectures, explanatory sessions, talks, etc.; calls upon party organizations at all levels such as provincial, municipal and county party organizations to ascertain the overall situation and adopt substantive measures for settling any problems which may arise and oversee all facets of the celebrations from the basic performance of political and economic preparations to the holding of the appropriate ceremonies; urges party organizations and three revolutions teams to enable mass campaigns such as the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes to formulate goals and resolutions for celebrating the two great festivals in a meaningful manner; calls for efforts this year to normalize production at a high level, put the independent accounting system into proper effect and for economic guidance functionaries to research ways to create a turning point in production and economic management; cautions that an upswing in socialist economic construction at this period of time requires special efforts in such sectors as the extractive, metallurgical and railroad transportation industries; exhorts party organizations in the rural sector to deepen and entrench party work in accordance with the wishes of the party; calls for all party organizations in all units of every sector to vigorously expedite making excellent labor gifts to adorn the festival.

On 29 January 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "May the Economic Guidance Functionaries Adhere to Plans and Direct Production." The editorial notes the important role production and management activities play in executing the state plan which establishes production ties among the various sectors; points out that the beloved comrade Kim Chong-il has clearly indicated the direction and way for improving the strengthening systematic planning in economic development; states that this year's national economic plan is a mobilization oriented practical plan which most accurately reflects the present status of the economic development of the country and the wishes of the party and leader; urges all economic guidance functionaries to be thoroughly cognizant of every detail in the plans for their sector and their unit; calls upon the functionaries in the ministries and committees in the administration council and provincial economic guidance committees to be knowledgeable regarding the indices of the factories and enterprises in this year's plan as well as the status of coordination for materials provisions to carry out that plan; emphasizes that in a socialist economy which is a planned economy, production, distribution, consumption, commerce and the lives of people proceed according to a plan and this principle should not be violated in business or social activities; calls for strict adherence to technical regulations and standardized manufacturing procedures; points out that the national economic plan is the order of the party and the law of the state which must be strictly adhered to in a sense of legal responsibility and the party's economic policy must be implemented in a spirit of absolutism and unconditionality; calls upon all levels of economic guidance organizations including the ministries and committees in the administration council to ascertain the status of execution of the plan in the lower units in factories and enterprises; exhorts the functionaries in shops and work teams within the factories and enterprises to check up on every facet of execution of their specific plans, settle problems where encountered and enable endless innovations to occur; calls upon all economic guidance functionaries to adhere to the plan and enthusiastically further production and construction and thereby bring about endless innovative successes in socialist economic construction. [Text also published under the title, "Let Us, the Economic Guidance Functionaries, Command Production by Adhering to the Plans," in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 019, 29 January 1985, pp D 8-9: "Editorial on Importance of Economic Planning."]

On 30 January 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "May the Functionaries Fulfill Their Revolutionary Responsibilities in This Year's Rewarding Struggle." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song statement that success in any work depends on how the cadre, the commanders of the revolution, struggle; states that the tasks set forth in this year's New Year Address and the decisions of the 10th plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee are a heavy responsibility and success in achieving them depends largely on the struggle of the functionaries who are the party's nucleus and the commanders of the revolution; urges the party functionaries to bear in mind that proper performance of party work is the key to advances in revolution and

construction; calls for functionaries on the provincial, city, county and village party levels to make party work benefit the rural populace and vigorously expedite socialist rural construction; calls upon functionaries in the economic sector to consider this year's national economic plan as nothing short of a legal process and to establish in detail economic organizational work to accomplish this plan; urges the functionaries in the ministries and committees of the administration council and provincial economic guidance committees to abide by the party policy on giving priority to the extractive and railroad transportation industries, pushing harder in the metallurgical industry and improving materials provision, cooperative production organization and transportation organization and to engage vigorously in the struggle to achieve these objectives, normalize production at a high level and achieve without fail the monthly and quarterly quotas of the national economic plan in every unit of each sector; calls upon the functionaries in the rural management and public service sectors as well as the functionaries in the provincial, municipal and county peoples committees to render a major contribution to raising the living standard this year through revolutions in light industry and public service; exhorts functionaries in party and economic administration organizations at all levels to go down and work alongside those engaged in production in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Band style, guide them through the method of setting the standards through one's own example and render substantial assistance; urges all party functionaries and functionaries in the economic sector to go down among the workers in the enterprises and factories, arouse their revolutionary zeal and establish effective measures for successfully accomplishing this year's plan as well as arranging for timely provision of raw and processes materials and solving any problems encountered.

On 31 January 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Actively Develop and Utilize Low Calorie Coal and Sub-Anthracite." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on completely developing and utilizing the vast underground resources in the country as an important way to settle the question of raw materials, fuel and power; notes that at various meetings recently including the 10th plenum of the sixth party central committee, Kim Il-song encouraged conservation of scarce high calorie coal by developing and using low calorie coal and sub-anthracite as a means for better solving the problem of fuel and power; states that it has been party policy for a long time to conserve high calorie coal by developing and using more low calorie coal and sub-anthracite; calls for all units and organizations in every sector of the national economy to wage a struggle on a mass scale to develop and use low calorie coal and sub-anthracite in keeping with the party's wishes and to recognize that boilers can be operated and production processes run with low calorie coal and sub-anthracite instead of high calorie coal; calls for all local factories to make an effort to use more low calorie coal and sub-anthracite and for households in South Hwanghae and Kangwon provinces to use more such coal since these areas contain large deposits of such coal; calls for state and economic organizations to establish measures for constructing large and small low calorie coal power generating stations in such places as the Anju district coal mines;

emphasizes raising the role of scientists and technicians in utilizing low heat yield coal to develop scientific technology and the machine industry; urges scientists and technicians to go down to the factories and settle all problems with using low calorie coal and sub-anthracite in the manufacturing process including rebuilding boilers to operate with such a heat source; urges guidance functionaries in party and economic administrative organizations to go down among the party members and workers and explain to them Kim Il-song's instructions and the party policy on developing and using low calorie coal and sub-anthracite so that they will be cognizant of the significance and importance of developing and using this heat source and to set up high goals for such utilization; points out that there are other advantages in using this coal, such as lower production and transportation costs; exhorts all to heed the party's call for active participation in the struggle to develop and utilize low calorie coal and sub-anthracite.

8446

CSO: 4110/089

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KULLOJA PREVIEWED ON 40TH ANNIVERSARIES

SK111020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--KULLOJA No 3, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, printed an editorial article titled "Let Us Adorn 40th Anniversaries of National Liberation and Party Founding With Proud Victory in Hearty Response to Militant Calls of Party".

Fully embodied in the calls issued by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and party founding are the unshakable will and determination of our party to add brilliance to the immortal revolutionary exploits performed by the great leader President Kim Il-song and more highly demonstrate the magnificence of the country by effecting an epochal turn in socialist construction, the article notes, and says:

The national liberation and the founding of our party were great events which brought about a radical turn in the life of our people and in the development of our revolution.

The liberation of the country liquidated the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists which had lasted nearly half a century and realized the cause of national liberation and opened up a new road for class liberation and human liberation in our country.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Korean communists and patriotic people victoriously organized and waged the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle for a long period and crushed and wiped out the Japanese imperialist aggressors, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, and creditably carried out the historic cause of liberating the country.

The liberation of the country was a new landmark in the struggle of our people for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

Under so difficult and complex circumstances after the country's liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song smashed the maneuvers and obstructionist

moves of the opportunists and class enemies of all hues and lost no time in successfully realizing the cause of founding our party, a revolutionary party of chuche type, on the basis of successes gained in the party upbuilding in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The founding of our party, a revolutionary party of chuche type, was the birth of a great revolutionary party of new type which takes the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as a guiding principle in leading the Korean communist movement and the Korean revolution as a whole to victory.

The national liberation and class liberation have been brilliantly accomplished and the cause of human liberation is successfully progressing in our country through an unheard-of arduous and rugged path to usher in the heyday of the Korean revolution. This is an imperishable revolutionary feat performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. This great feat constitutes firm wherewithal for our party and people to carry the revolutionary cause of chuche, the communist revolutionary cause, through to completion.

Our people feel unusually great pride and national confidence at this undying feat which has been performed under the wise guidance of the party and the leader and which will shine through ages.

By effecting a new revolutionary upswing in socialist construction in response to the calls of the party Central Committee we should make this year marking the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and party founding a most shining year in the history of the fatherland and more energetically advance the cause of national reunification and socialist construction.

The article stresses:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation we should conduct work better to further develop and strengthen the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship.

The Soviet Union helped our people with blood in the sacred struggle for crushing the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and liberating the country.

The Soviet people rendered sincere aid material and moral to our people in the rigorous period of the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the difficult period of the postwar rehabilitation and construction and are invariably and actively supporting us today, too, in socialist construction and in the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

All units should take the 40th anniversary of national liberation as an important occasion in bringing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union into fuller bloom and organize and conduct work in conformity with their actual conditions to make the forthcoming great festival a new landmark in the development of the Korean-Soviet friendship.

CSO: 4100/292

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR KULLOJA FEBRUARY 1985

SK131252 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Let Us Uphold the Party's Leadership-----	
The Achievements of Our Party Which Has Deepened and Developed the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Tradition-----	Kang Sok-sung ( 3)
Our Party's Creative Ideological and Theoretical Activities and Their Shining Fruition-----	Yi Sang-kol (10)
Absolute Trust in the Party is Our People's Revolutionary Faith-----	Yi Kil-song (17)
The Great Leadership of Our Party Which Has Deepened Indoctrination in the Chuche Idea-----	Kim Yong-ha (23)
Being Loyal to the Party's Leadership is a Basis of the LSWYK-----	Kim Chun-sop
The Brilliant Leadership Which Opened the Resplendent Heyday of a Monumental Art-----	An Sok-chu (35)
-- On the Occasion of the Creation of the Chongsanri Spirit and Chongsanri Method --	
Let Us Effect a New Turn in Rural Party Work by Thoroughly Embodying the Chongsanri Spirit and the Chongsanri Method-----	(41)
The Chongsanri Method Is Our Party's Mighty Method for Guiding the Masses-----	Cho Myon (48)
-- Special Articles on Economic Construction --	
The Balance of Production and Transport is a Prerequisite Condition for Rapid Economic Development-----	Choe Tok-hung (53)
Enforcing the Independent Economic Accounting System is a Consistent Policy of Our Party-----	Han In-ho (57)



The Improvement of the People's Standard of Living and Revolution in  
Service Work-----Han Chang-kun (63)

Distribution in Accordance with Labor is an Objective Principle of  
Socialist Society-----Kang Yong-su (68)

The Work of Managing the National Land is Rewarding Work to Provide  
Creative and Independent Living Conditions-----To Ung-son (73)

-- Special Articles on Science and Culture --

The Party's Guidance to Educational Work and the Role of University  
Party Committees-----Kim Chae-song (77)

Chuche-oriented Literature and Art are a Mighty Means for Establishing  
a Revolutionary World Outlook-----Kim Pyong-hun (82)

-- South Korea Affairs --

The Reactionary Nature of the Theory on "The Community of Destinies,"  
About Which the South Korean Puppet Clique is Babbling--Chong Kyong-chol (88)

-- International Affairs --

The Permeation of the Japanese Monopoly Capital Into Southeast  
Asia-----Kim Tuk-sam (92)

CSO: 4110/117

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

WPK MESSAGE OF THANKS--The WPK Central Committee sent a message of thanks to the construction workers, designers, and Three Revolutions Team members of the Thermal Power Plant Construction Complex Enterprise who successfully carried out the enlargement work of the No. 1 chimney of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant. A meeting to deliver the WPK Central Committee's message of thanks was held today at the site. Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party; functionaries of relevant sectors; and construction workers, designers, and Three Revolutions Team members who carried out the enlargement work on the No. 1 chimney of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant were present at the meeting. Comrade Kye Ung-tae delivered the WPK Central Committee's message of thanks at the meeting. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 6 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4110/117

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

# DAILY ON CONSTRUCTION OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

SK031235 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2117 GMT 27 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 28 February editorial: "Let Us Continue To Powerfully Accelerate the Construction of Hydroelectric Power Plants"]

[Text] Continuing to powerfully accelerate the construction of hydroelectric power plants is an important demand arising in further strengthening the country's power capabilities and in spurring the development of the overall national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should build dams on rivers and streams throughout the country and construct many small and large hydroelectric power plants.

Our's is a country that has many rivers and streams and abundant hydroelectric power resources. By early taking advantage of this favorable condition, our party has seen to it that dams have been built on rivers and streams and many small and large hydroelectric power plants have been constructed.

Our own solid power bases have been laid in our country thanks to the party's correct policy of combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations with the construction of thermal power plants and of pushing ahead with the construction of large power stations together with the construction of small and medium-sized power plants.

In the past, the overall national economy has constantly developed at a high speed on the basis of self-reliant power bases in our country. Priority has been given to the field of the electricity industry. Because of this important factor, the grand Second 7-Year Plan could be carried out successfully.

Yet, developing reality demands that the construction of hydroelectric power plants be further accelerated.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song early assigned the task of constructing many hydroelectric power plants in conformity with our country's topographical characteristics. He has also recently indicated the ways and methods for constructing power plants and the objects and goals of construction, giving

instruction on actively accelerating the construction of power plants after gaining deep insight into the realistic demands of our country's socialist construction, which has reached a new higher stage of development. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching on power fully accelerating the construction of hydroelectric power plants is a guideline to which our functionaries should firmly adhere.

There is the following slogan among the slogans of the party Central Committee: Let us expedite operations by actively accelerating the construction of new power plants.

The hydroelectric power plants give many benefits in terms of technological and economic value because they can produce electricity at a low cost, actually almost free of charge, once they are constructed.

The functionaries and workers in the field concerned should uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching on actively accelerating the construction of power plants and the slogan of the party Central Committee and vigorously turn out in the struggle for their implementation.

The party's intention should be grasped correctly in order to powerfully accelerate the construction of power stations. The party's demand that dams be built on rivers and streams and many hydroelectric power plants constructed is aimed at smoothly meeting the rapidly increasing demand for electricity at present. Also, the party's demand embodies its intention to prevent flood damages, develop transportation by opening waterways, and beautify the scenery of the country. For this reason, the work of constructing many hydroelectric power plants is very rewarding and honorable work.

The functionaries and workers in the field concerned should correctly recognize the party's demand for constructing more hydroelectric power plants and fully display a revolutionary ethos in which they accept the demand from the standpoint of being masters and unconditionally and thoroughly implement it.

We should pool our strength in rapidly constructing the Taechon power plant, the Wuiwon power plant, and lockgate power plants. Under the wise guidance of the party, the construction of large and small hydroelectric power stations, including the Taechon power plant, the Wuiwon power plant, and lockgate power stations, is underway.

When we concentrate greater efforts on these objects and powerfully accelerate their construction, we can precipitate the date of operation. By concentrating construction forces on these projects and timely supplying equipment and materials for them, the functionaries in the field concerned should see to it that the construction of these power plants can be completed without fail within the dates demanded by the party. Along with this, they should concentrate efforts on the construction of lockgate power plants already underway and on the construction of small and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations, thus quickly completing their construction.

While powerfully accelerating the ongoing construction of power plants, they also should conduct the work of preparing to construct new power stations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given step-by-step instruction on constructing power plants.

We should thoroughly prepare to construct hydroelectric power plants at places where we can produce much electricity and control flooding, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching.

Designing is the first stage of construction. Only when priority is given to designing can the construction of power plants be guaranteed successfully. The State Administration Council and the sectors concerned should correctly decide the objects of construction, with regard to power stations, and assiduously and meticulously plan and coordinate the organizational work of giving priority to their design. Also, they should see to it that construction materials can be transported in a timely manner by building railways, roads, and cableways in advance.

Whether or not the construction of hydroelectric power plants is carried out as demanded by the party largely depends on how materials are supplied.

Basic materials, among the materials for the construction of power plants, are cement and steel products. Only if we carry out organizational work under the situation in which we produce a huge amount of cement and steel products every year can we timely supply materials needed for the construction of power plants.

The sector concerned should correctly combine the plan for materials supply with the plan for the construction of power plants and ensure the supply of materials in a timely manner.

The field of the construction of power stations should decisively eradicate the phenomena of wasting materials and drastically reduce the consumption of major materials, including cement and timber, by setting a scientific standard of consumption. Also, it should not call for the supply of all materials, but should powerfully push ahead with the construction of power stations by mobilizing inner reserves. Along with this, it should vigorously stage the movement for technical innovation and boldly introduce new construction methods.

It is important to take measures to produce construction equipment needed for the construction of power plants and generating equipment and ensure their supply.

The field of the machine building industry should responsibly produce and supply construction equipment, such as excavators and bulldozers, needed for the construction of power plants. Also, it should clearly give assignments to the Taean heavy machine building plant and other machine building plants and supply materials in a timely manner, thus actively giving priority to the production of generating equipment, such as generators, turbines, and power control panels, in constructing power plants.

Constructing hydroelectric power plants in nature remaking work for the permanent prosperity of the country and the happiness of the generations to come.

By upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching on powerfully accelerating the construction of hydroelectric power stations, the party organizations at all levels and the leading functionaries should dynamically organize and mobilize party members and workers to the struggle for the construction of power stations, thus making them effect a new upsurge in the construction of power stations by vigorously turning out with a burning loyalty to the party and the leader and a high political self-awakening and zeal.

CSO: 4110/113

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL SUCCESS OF UNPA COUNTY

SK111043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)—The agricultural working people in Unpa County are hastening farming preparation in the final stage with a determination to reap bumper harvest this year, too.

The county situated in the southwestern part of North Hwanghae Province has favorable natural conditions for agricultural production.

Before liberation, however, the county had no irrigation system. It only cultivated such dry field crops as millet and their yield was very low.

After the country was liberated, the county took the road of new development under the people's government.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has given on-the-spot guidance several times to Unpa County, indicating the orientation and ways to be followed by the county.

Deeply considerate of the desire of the peasants in the county for water, President Kim Il-song said that irrigation facilities should be built, rivers and streams readjusted and projects conducted to drain standing water to convert Unpa County into an area of high and stable agricultural production. He taught that many orchards should be created and tended well to increase fruit production.

He also showed deep love to provide the farmers with every condition for the betterment of their living at state expense.

Thanks to the guidance and help of the state, the county directed big efforts to irrigation and established a well-arranged irrigation system.

Many reservoirs, over 100 pieces of pumping facilities and thousands of pieces of facilities for using underground water have been built. In particular, the Unpa Lake, a large reservoir, and Ojidon irrigation setups have been completed to feed all fields under crops in the county. The county has developed a drainage system, too.

In the county there are a farm machine station with more than 1,000 modern farming machines and trailing farm machines including tractors, trucks and rice-transplanting machines and a solid farm machine repair base.

Over 1,000 hectares of orchards and mulberry fields have been created on hillocks and modern dwelling houses have been built in rows at the sunny foot of hills.

Flocks of sheep and cattle are grazing in the valleys.

Unpa County has developed into an agricultural production area where various agricultural domains including grain production, stockbreeding, fruit growing and cocoon production are developed evenly.

The major crops of the county are rice and maize.

Irrigation and electrification of agriculture have been completed and comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization are progressing apace to rapidly increase agricultural production.

The total grain output of the county has grown 2.1 times over the past 20 years.

In the same period, the per hectare grain yield increased over 2 times in rice and 7.3 times in maize. The production has grown incomparably in fruits, meat; eggs, cocoons, tobacco and vegetables, too.

The living standard of the agricultural working people there which has already surpassed that of well-to-do middle peasants of the past is rising day by day.

CSO: 4100/292



N.KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA PRAISES KIM IL-SONG'S GUIDANCE ON PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

SK120359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--National income in Korea increased 1.8 times during the period of the Second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984).

In this period the people's living standards rose markedly thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Last year 10 million tons of grain was produced and the production of sea-food increased 2.2 times compared with 1977.

In 1984 as against 1977, the production jumped over 145 percent in textiles, 180 percent in chemical fibers, 2.4 times in synthetic resin, 153 percent in shoes and 2.2 times in the output value of foodstuffs and luxury goods and 2.5 times in that of goods for cultural use and daily necessities.

In the past the Workers' Party of Korea has enforced various popular policies to systematically improve the people's material and cultural lives.

During the period of the Second 7-Year Plan alone, uniforms and shoes, various kinds of school things and foodstuffs were supplied free 3 times to the children and primary school children and students of schools at all levels up to university throughout the country.

In 1979 the entire farmers across the country were provided with fine padded coats and in 1982 all families throughout the country with good beddings and foodstuffs free of charge.

The working people enjoyed additional benefits amounting to a total of 2,940 million won, or an average of over 800 won for each family thanks to these policies.

Besides, thousands of millions of won is directed every year to the enforcement of various popular policies at state expense.

During the Second 7-Year Plan period, the real income of the factory and office workers increased 1.6 times and that of farmers 1.4 times and the retail commodity turnover grew 1.9 times.

Several hundreds of thousands of modern dwelling houses were built to be provided to the working people in this period.

CSO: 4100/292

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

MINOR CHEMICAL FACTORIES' CONSTRUCTION--Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--A large number of minor chemical factories are being construction in various parts of Korea in recent years. According to data available at the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the number of minor chemical factories has increased over 1.5 times and that of workshops 2.8 times and workteams 1.8 times respectively, compared with 1982. Their technical equipment has been markedly improved and the technical level of workers and technicians in this domain has also risen. In particular, the assortments of various chemical goods including basic chemical products, paints, dyestuffs and different kinds of reagents have grown 1.5 times in this period. In Korea minor chemical industry is being developed to suit the local conditions by use of natural raw and other materials abundant in local areas and byproducts and leftovers from industrial establishments. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 12 Mar 85 SK]

SUCCESSSES IN RAILWAY TRANSPORT--Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--Korean railway transport workers are achieving big successes in their endeavors for increased transport. They transported more than 3,766,000 tons of goods outside the rated traction capacity in the first two months or more of this year. Every railway administration composed many trains of centralized transport for different directions and districts and saw to it that freight was transported to industrial establishments in time. This brought big successes to the locomotive corps, passenger and freight car corps, railway corps, stations and all other units. The Pyongyang railway administration has hauled 1,198,000 more tons to freight than the rated traction capacity in the first two months or more of this year. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 12 Mar 85 SK]

FIRST STERN TRAWLER--Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--The 3,750 ton "Yongak-san", the first stern trawler built at the Chongjin shipyard on the east coast of Korea, has caught more than 200,000 tons of fish over the last ten years or more. In January alone it caught over 9,000 tons of fish and fulfilled its first quarter year plan in mid-February. During the last decade-long period it has conducted active fishing operations in pelagic and inshore seas all the year round, hauling 23,000 or 25,000 tons annually. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 12 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/292

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SOVIET-NORTH KOREAN SCIENCE PROJECTS REPORTED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 27 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Chong Ku-chong in Tokyo: "Soviet Satellite Tracking Station Built Near Pyongyang; North Korean Technicians Invited to the Soviet Union for Nuclear Training; North Korea Bound by Soviet Science and Technology on the Pretext of Joint Research; College Teaching Materials are Soviet-Supplied; Various Loans Advanced to Bind North Korea with Economy Soviet Academy Theses Reveal."]

[Text] Since the beginning of the 1980's North Korea has been heavily pressed for the repayment of Soviet loans. Soviet theses recently obtained reveal that North Korea is heavily dependent on the Soviet Union in the scientific, academic and educational fields, including space cooperation.

According to special theses published last 15 September by the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, because North Korea started repayment beginning in the 1980's for various technical and economic aids that North Korea received from the Soviet Union, North Korea is under heavy pressure for the repayment of Soviet debts. In order to help North Korea repay the principal and interest of its accumulated loans from the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has regularly made large amounts of refinancing. One of the methods for the settlement of the Soviet technical aid to North Korea, the Soviet Union has decided to have rice and other commodities shipped for 10 years until the 1990's.

According to the theses which discussed in detail the terms and conditions for the North Korean repayment of Soviet loans and methods of loan settlements, in accordance with the protocol for the Soviet-North Korea economic and technical cooperation signed in Moscow in February 1972, "major North Korean economic facilities rebuilt and rehabilitated with Soviet technical and economic cooperation from the latter part of the 1970's to the early 1980's were numbered 62. And many more facilities are under construction and are in the stage of being formulated as technical projects."

As a typical example, for the expansion of the Kim Ch'aek Memorial Factory for the processing and increased production of iron and steel and hot rolled sheets for North Korea, the Soviet Union extended 45 million rubles at the annual interest rate of 2 percent, and the repayment terms and conditions

called for supplying to the Soviet Union an equal quantity of products for 8 years beginning one year after the operation of this factory.

The theses pointed out that while the amount of Soviet economic cooperation for North Korea was large, "it was only in the 1980's that North Korea started paying debts 35 years after the Soviet Union offered its economic cooperation to North Korea," and revealed that North Korea was struggling hard under the heavy pressure for repayment of various foreign debts and technical aid since the beginning of the 1980's.

The theses also disclosed that for the Soviet-North Korean "cooperation for space research" the Soviet Union dispatched space specialists to North Korea to build a space tracking station in the suburbs of Pyongyang and that it was undertaking joint research with North Korea. The Soviet Union invited North Korean nuclear specialists to the joint nuclear laboratory in the Soviet Union for joint research with counterparts from the East European communist nations.

The theses disclosed that from the 1970's to the early 1980's exchange of academy of sciences and academic delegations between North Korea and the Soviet Union was actively carried out, suggesting that general scientific and academic cooperation, including space research and nuclear research cooperation, was carried out recently in earnest.

The theses also revealed that in addition to these, more than 110 teaching plans and teaching guidelines also in the field of higher education had been supplied to North Korea, and an agreement was signed between North Korea and the Soviet Union for the exchange of professors and students and for the formation of joint textbook compilation groups.

10372

CSO: 4107/053

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

DPRK EDUCATORS MEETING IN JAPAN--Tokyo, 8 Mar (KNS-KCNA)--The 11th meeting of activists in the model teaching staff movement of Korean schools in Japan was held on February 24 and March 3, divided into various districts. Placed on the platforms of the meeting halls were a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The meetings discussed measures to generalize models created and experiences gained in the model teaching staff movement last year and further develop the work of democratic national education of Chongryon in the future. Pak Chaeno, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, spoke at the Kanto, Tohoku and Hokkaido District meeting held in Tokyo on February 24. A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2322 GMT 11 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/292

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY FLAYS REMARKS BY U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT FIGURE

SK080431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--Brown, deputy assistant secretary of the U.S. State Department, drivelled that our talk about peace in "unbelievable", while "testifying" to the situation on the Korean peninsula on March 5 at the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee.

In this connection NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today come out with commentaries titled "Impudent Conspiratorial Row", "Why Do They Keep Hammering Away at Poppycock?" and so on.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN commentary says:

Those who are keying up the tensions and creating the danger of war in Korea, playing a double game, are none other than the U.S. imperialists. It is outrageous indeed for Brown to dare speak ill of us. This can be uttered only by the U.S. imperialists who are more brazen-faced than anyone else.

Today world public opinion is rising higher in denunciation of their criminal moves to unleash another war of aggression in Korea.

Under such conditions they scheme to justify their arms buildup and war preparations and wave off the spearhead of the world people's accusation at any cost.

Trumping up false materials to slander our peace-loving stand this time, Brown again connected the "Rangoon incident" with us and brought forward the "tunnel" problem, problems which have long been punctured.

Brown's slander only shows what a shameless and trite false propaganda the U.S. imperialists are resorting to, fretting away their days to impair our peace-loving stand.

These days the U.S. imperialists are making the best of every opportunity to hurl absurd calumnies and slanders at us. The proves that they are persistently following the road of starting another war of aggression in Korea. We cannot but direct attention to this.

CSO: 4100/292

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

COMMENT ON CHERNENKO'S DEATH

Pyongyang Papers Mourn

SK130447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--All papers here today devote their three pages to reports about the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Frontpaged in papers is a photo-accompanied report that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, upon receiving the sad news of the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, visited the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on March 12 together with party and state leading cadres and expressed deep condolences.

He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Appearing on the front pages of papers is a message of greetings sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

He said among other things in the message:

Your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU is an expression of the deep respect and trust of the Soviet communists and people in you, an outstanding activist of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet State.

We hope that the fraternal Soviet people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by you will achieve new great successes in the struggle to complete a developed socialism in all aspects and defend peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world against the imperialists' adventurous policy of aggression and war.



I believe that the Korean-Soviet friendship with a long historical tradition based on a solid class alliance and comradeship will grow stronger in the interests of the two peoples and in conformity with the demand of the common cause of socialism and communism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Papers inform the readers that a DPRK party and government delegation headed by Premier Kang Song-san left here to attend the funeral of Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Under a black-rimmed bannerline "On the Death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko" on top of their second pages NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN carry editorials under the respective titles "Deep Condolences on the Death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko", "Deep Condolences to the Fraternal Soviet People" and "Deep Condolences on the Death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko."

In its editorial NODONG SINMUN says that the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko is a big loss not only to the Soviet people but also to the peoples of Korea and the socialist countries and the world peaceloving people. Although he passed away, the noble feats performed by him will remain long in the memory of the Soviet and Korean peoples and the world progressive people, it adds.

The second pages of papers are taken up by the necrology on the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko published by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, an appeal to the Communist Party and the Soviet people and news that attendants at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee including Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev paid the last homage to Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Printed in the press are reports on the election of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, his brief history and the speech made by Comrade Gorbachev at the plenary meeting.

#### Editorials to Chernenko Death

SK130413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorials to the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The editorial of NODONG SINMUN titled "Deep Condolences on the Death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko" said:

Upon hearing the sad news of the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the Korean people share grief with the fraternal Soviet people and express deep condolences to them.

His death is a big loss not only to the Soviet people but also to the Korean people and the peoples of socialist countries and the world peace-loving people.

He performed undying feats for the Soviet Party and State and to socialism and the international communist movement.

For his lifelong devoted services to the party, the working class and people, he won the deep respect and trust of the Soviet working class and people.

He actively supported and encouraged our people in the just struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean and Soviet peoples struck up close friendship as class brothers long ago through the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet parties, countries and peoples are developing favorably day by day. Notably the Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the talks between him and Comrade K.U. Chernenko in May last year were a historical event that lifted the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship to a new, higher stage and a powerful demonstration of the solidarity of militant fraternity and revolutionary unity between the two peoples.

We are pleased to note that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are being consolidated and developed still more as days pass by and are convinced that they will develop still better in the future.

Though Comrade K.U. Chernenko passed away, his noble exploits will remain long in the memory of the Soviet and Korean peoples and the world progressive people.

Turning their grief at the loss of their party and state leader into strength and fighting spirit, the Soviet people are renewing their determination to achieve new feats in the building of socialism and communism, united close around the Central Committee of their party.

We wholeheartedly wish the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people still more brilliant successes in their struggle for further strengthening and developing the Soviet state, completing developed socialism and defending world peace and security of humanity.

## Kim Il-song Sends Wreath

SK130407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a wreath to the bier of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The DPRK party and government delegation laid the wreath before the bier of the deceased amid the playing of the funeral music today.

Inscribed on the ribbons hanging from the wreath were the words "Tribute to the late Comrade K.U. Chernenko. Kim Il-song."

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation led by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council.

After laying the wreath, the members of the delegation observed a moment's silence in memory of Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

CSO: 4100/292

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY CRITICIZES JAPAN ON NUCLEAR POLICY

SK091035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--Japan's involvement in a U.S.-imposed nuclear war will invite a nuclear retaliation and reduce the Japanese territory to nuclear ruins like Hiroshima, warns NODONG SINMUN Saturday.

Recalling that Japan expressed her willingness to invite the nuclear-loaded U.S. destroyer "Bukenen" to her port, it says:

Although the Japanese Government commits itself to the "three non-nuclear principles" banning the production, stockpiling and introduction of nuclear weapons, it overlooks the U.S. violation of these principles.

The New Zealand Government demands that it directly confirm whether a U.S. warship hoping to visit New Zealand carries nuclear weapons or not. But the Japanese Government considers that there is no nuclear weapon carried in a warship as long as the United States gives no notification of it in advance.

Japan's judgment of whether a U.S. warship carries nuclear weapons or not does not depend on herself but on the notice of the U.S. Government.

The Japanese Government puts up the slogan of prohibiting the introduction of nuclear weapons outwardly, but it actually permits the portcall of nuclear-loaded U.S. warships. The "three non-nuclear principles" are nothing but a signboard allowing the U.S. nuclear warships to visit Japan. It has not thrown away this nominal signboard, because it is necessary for Japan to make herself appear as a "peaceloving state."

The reason why the New Zealand Government refused the portcall of U.S. nuclear warships is that it may lead New Zealand to be a target of nuclear attack.

The Japanese Government, however, regards it as an indispensable condition for peace in Japan to place her under the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

The U.S. nuclear weapons and carriage means in Japan are all for mounting a forestalling attack on other countries.

Japan's involvement in U.S. nuclear attack on other countries is an adventure which invites a retaliation of its own accord.

CSO: 4100/292

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PYONGYANG WELCOMES CHINESE YOUTH LEAGUE DELEGATION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Jan 85 p 4

[Text] On the 6th, at the Socialist Working Youth League Central Meeting Hall, a rally of youth and students of Pyongyang city was held to welcome the Chinese Communist Youth League delegation which is now visiting our nation.

At the rally site, banners of our nation and of the People's Republic of China were hung and slogans appeared saying "let us fervently welcome the Chinese Communist Youth League delegation which is paying a friendly visit to our country" and "let us go forth bringing into bloom generation after generation the invincible friendship and solidarity formed by blood between the two nations of Korea and China."

The members of the delegation, led by Hu Jintao, the first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, were invited to the rally, as was Zong Kewen, the PRC ambassador to our country.

Attending the rally were the chairman of the Socialist Working Youth League Central Committee Yi Yong-su, vice-chairman Kim Ch'ang-nyong, functionaries from other related sectors and the city's youth and students.

Chairman Yi Yong-su addressed the rally.

He said that he fervently welcomed the visit of the Chinese Communist Youth League delegation to our nation and that this visit of theirs was an epochal opportunity to strengthen and develop to a new, higher stage the splendid, friendly relations between the Korean Socialist Working Youth League and the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Mentioning that the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League reviewed the activities of the League with pride and put forward new projects for the future, he said that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party Chinese youth in the past had made great contributions to accomplishing the great undertaking of socialist construction.

He said that in particular after the third plenary session of the 11th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee the Chinese Communist Youth League had correctly led all youth under the leadership of the party into the struggle boldly to push aside temporary obstacles which lay across their forward path and achieve national stability and solidarity and had obtained great results in that.

Pointing out that the ideo-mental appearance of the Chinese people and youth, who are receiving guidance from the Chinese Communist Party leadership including the respected comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, is rapidly changing and developing, he said this provides a firm guarantee that in the near future it will be possible to realize the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and its program of socialist construction and the four modernizations.

He also said that the people and youth of Korea sincerely rejoice in all the accomplishments of China's people and youth as though they were their own and that they hope with all their hearts that there will be even greater gains in the struggles ahead.

Mentioning that Sino-Korean friendship is growing stronger and developing further on a foundation of an exceptionally close relationship between the leaders of the two countries, he stressed that our people and youth will exert all their effort in the future as well as to uphold the noble intentions of the great leader and the glorious party leader and go forward generation after generation forever glorifying Sino-Korean friendship.

First secretary Hu Jintao addressed the rally as follows:

Pointing out that on this visit president Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the close friend of the Chinese people, had received them, he said that their stay had been very pleasant because of his kind concern.

Declaring that our two countries are friendly neighbors and that the Korean people and youth are the closest brothers and comrades of the Chinese people and youth, he said that they rejoiced wholeheartedly in the results achieved by the Korean people and youth in socialist revolution and construction.

He said that the heroic Korean people and youth, under the leadership of the Korean people's great leader president Kim Il-song and the respected secretary Kim Chong-il, had raised high the three great revolutionary banners of ideology, technology and culture and had transformed their country into a socialist state with modernized industry, advanced agriculture and powerful national defense forces.

Pointing out in particular that the Korean people and youth, loftily upholding all the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, had achieved great results in the struggle to capture the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction, he said to us that they hoped with all their hearts that we will accomplish even more in the struggles ahead.

Declaring that the Chinese people and youth always had deep concern for the just struggle of the Korean people and youth to achieve the independent peaceful reunification of their fatherland, he said that in the future just as in the past they would resolutely support the three great fundamental principles and the five great policies for reunification of the fatherland proposed by President Kim Il-song and his plan for the establishment of a confidential republic of Koryo and that they would resolutely oppose the stationing of American troops in South Korea as well as American interference in Korea's internal affairs.

He spoke of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League creating splendid experience in its work of raising youth to be reliable inheritors of the great cause of the revolution.

Pointing out that Sino-Korean friendship has roots deep in history and noting that last May Comrade Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, had visited Korea and that a short while ago President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, had made an unofficial visit to the People's Republic of China, he said this exchange of visits between the leaders of the two nations and their sincere talks were a strong stimulus to further consolidating and developing Sino-Korean relations.

He stressed that Chinese youth will actively fight to further consolidate and develop Sino-Korean friendship and pass it on to future generations, stretching into eternity.

At the rally congratulatory banners were exchanged.

9953

CSO: 4110/077



N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK PREPARES FOR MOSCOW YOUTH, STUDENT FESTIVAL

SK111123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--Preparations are going on brisk in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in the 12th World Youth and Students' Festival to be held in Moscow this summer under the slogan of "Solidarity, friendship and peace against imperialism."

Under the meticulous care of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il the Korean National Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Youth and Students Festival was formed in April, 1984.

Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Kang Song-san was appointed as an honorary chairman of the committee.

Korea will send a big delegation to the Moscow festival, attaching significance to it.

The delegation will include young labor innovators, pace-setters in socialist emulation, honor students and other fine youth and students.

Work is progressing in full scale to participate in political functions, art performance and sports contests of the festival.

What draws particular attention is art circle contests which have already begun for selection of works to be sent to the festival. Excellent music, dance and other art pieces will be selected in the contests. Many writers, poets and composers are striving to create fine works. And artistes participating in the contests are exerting all their efforts to present new works successfully.

Excellent sportsmen have been selected to undergo intense training.

Preparations are also under way for presenting fine works to a photo exhibition.

Postage stamps, posters and picture albums dedicated to the festival are also in the making. The postage stamps are three kinds.

Lectures are being given to youth and students in different parts of the country to explain the significance of the Moscow festival. Publications and television are also explaining the significance.

The Korean youth and students delegation has participated in nearly all world youth and students' festivals since the first festival. It participated in the festival during the past Korean war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists to contribute to the strengthening of the bonds of friendship among the progressive youth and students of the world.

The Korean delegation has achieved good successes at the festivals including the 1st festival held in Prague in 1947, where it came first respectively in dance, football and basketball.

At the 8th festival held in Helsinki in 1962 it carried off 31 gold, 10 silver and (?10) bronze medals in art fields.

It gained 33 gold, 14 silver and 8 bronze medals in art, and 1 trophy cup, 17 gold, 22 silver and 9 bronze medals in sports at the 9th festival held in Sofia in 1968, and 65 prizes of honor and medals in arts, fine arts and photograph at the 10th festival held in Berlin in 1973.

The Korean youth and students are making their efforts to score better results at the Moscow festival, drawing on their good experience in the past festivals.

They will further develop the traditional friendship and unity between Korea and the Soviet Union and strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the progressive youth and students of the world with the Moscow festival as an occasion.

The Korean youth and students believe that the forthcoming festival will be successful, enjoying the warm support and welcome of the world's progressive youth and students.

CSO: 4100/292

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS REPLY TO PDRY PRESIDENT

SK112342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2333 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message on March 11 to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in reply to the latter's message of solidarity denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The reply message reads:

I express deep thanks to you for your message strongly condemning the provocative joint military exercises "Team Spirit 85" staged by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets and expressing solidarity with our people in the struggle to oppose the aggressive maneuvers of the imperialists and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The absolute support to our revolutionary cause you expressed in the message greatly inspires our people in the efforts for socialist construction and the national reunification.

I take this opportunity to express the conviction of the further strengthening and promotion of friendship and cooperation ever developing happily between our two countries through the joint struggle for independence against imperialism.

CSO: 4100/292

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FUNCTION IN HUNGARY ON DAY OF KOREAN FRIENDSHIP

SK120844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--Functions were held in Hungary on "Day of Hungary-Korea Friendship".

A friendship meeting was held at the Gyula timber and metal furniture cooperative on February 18.

Placed on the platform of the meeting was a photograph of Comrade Kim Il-song shaking hands with Comrade Janos Kadar.

In his speech at the meeting a vice-chairman of the Bekes County Committee of the Patriotic People's Front said the friendly relations between the two countries have more favorably developed since respected Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to Hungary.

The speaker highly estimated the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction and said the Hungarian people expressed full support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He bitterly denounced all the attempts of the world reactionaries to endanger world peace and aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

We, he said, will do our utmost to develop the friendly relations between the two countries.

At the end of the meeting Korean films were screened.

Prior to the meeting, the Korean ambassador had a conversation with the first secretary of the Bekes County Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the first secretary of the Gyula City Committee of the HSWP and went round the Gyula City.

On February 19 the ambassador had a conversation with the first secretary of the Bekes City Committee of the HSWP and visited various places of the city.

CSO: 4100/292

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GDR, ROMANIAN, OTHER PAPERS INTRODUCE KOREA

SK120835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--The February issue of INTERPRESS MAGAZINE, a magazine published by the International Organization of Journalists, carried an article introducing Korea, printing a picture of the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song erected on Mansudae Hill.

The magazine notes that the DPRK has built an independent national economy to meet 98 percent of her needs for machinery by her own production.

It says:

The unity and equality of people are a fundamental characteristic of people's Korea. The working people are leading a happy life without any worry under the deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Malagasy paper IMONGO VAOVAO February 26, the ANTA NEWS AGENCY February 21 and a Malagasy Radio February 20 published articles introducing the agricultural development in Korea on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work of President Kim Il-song.

In reference to the leaping development of agriculture in Korea and substantial betterment of the living of Korean farmers, they stressed that the epochal changes in the Korean countryside are attributable entirely to the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that the DPRK has favorable conditions for stable supply of raw materials and fuel to factories, the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND February 21 said that she is blessed with rich underground resources including coal.

Another GDR paper VOCHENPOST carried a travelogue on Korea by Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Pointing to the vigorous progress of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the DPRK, the paper wrote: In Korea the working people, youth and children in particular, are properly educated through study, television and film.

The Romanian paper SCINTEIA February 16 carried a travelogue on Korea by its reporter.

Noting that Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is wisely leading the construction work of the country, the paper said. Pyongyang is developing year after year and turning into a modern city thanks to his initiatives and leadership.

CSO: 4100/292

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEETING FOR SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUAN PEOPLE HELD

SK130401, Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists must give up their anachronistic dream and immediately stop the aggressive moves against the Nicaraguan people.

The Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the Nicaraguan people in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and actively support and encourage with might and main the struggle of the Sandinist National Liberation Front to resist aggression to the last and achieve a fair mediation and peace in Central American by means of talks.

So declared Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Latin American and Caribbean Region Friendship Association, in his speech at a meeting for solidarity with the Nicaraguan people fighting against the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists, which was held in Pyongyang on March 12.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists' anti-Nicaraguan campaign as a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty on the Nicaraguan people and high-handed challenge to the Latin American people and peaceloving people of the world.

The struggle now being waged by the Nicaraguan people is a sacred one to safeguard their country's freedom and the gains of the revolution and preserve peace and security in Central America and, furthermore, in the world, he emphasized.

In his speech, Adolfo Moncada Zepeda, Nicaraguan ambassador to Korea, exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialists' vicious aggressive moves against Nicaragua.

He stressed: The Nicaraguan Government and people actively support all the efforts of the DPRK Government and people to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song, he said, advanced a new nation-saving proposal to achieve a durable and stable pace on the Korean peninsula and promote the country's reunification through tripartite talks.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, however, are responding to this just peaceful reunification proposal with the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal, the largest ever in history, he said, and stated: With no scheme can they frighten the courageous Korean people fighting for peace and the independent reunification of the country.

CSO: 4100/292



N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS OFF TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES--Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK headed by its President Chong Ki-chol left Pyongyang on March 6 for a visit to Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Yi Chong-ki, editor in chief of NODONG CHONG-NYON, left here yesterday to attend the sixth congress of the Pan-African Youth Movement scheduled in Tanzania. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2335 GMT 7 Mar 85 SK]

LSWYK DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 10 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by vice-chairman of its central committee Kim Chang-yong left Pyongyang on March 9 for a visit to Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. The delegation of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives of Romania and the delegation of the Finland-Korea Association left here yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 10 Mar 85 SK]

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The government agricultural technical delegation of our country headed by Yi Chong-in, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission returned home on March 8 by air after visiting Tanzania. It was met at the airport by Kim Yong-chin, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission, and Om Tok-hwan, vice-minister of external economic affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2335 GMT 8 Mar 85 SK]

BULGARIAN, SOVIET DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Foreign Insurance and Reinsurance Company, Ltd headed by its chairman Georgi Abadjiev, a Soviet movie cameramen's group headed by director Ekidor Urazbaev and a church idea study delegation of the Freetown Teachers College of Sierra Leone headed by E.H. Davies-Cole, head of a chair of the college, arrived here Monday. The delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee returned home yesterday after visiting Hungary. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2331 GMT 11 Mar 85 SK]

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The government delegation of our country headed by Minister of Labor Administration Yun So flew back home on March 8 by plane after attending the celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Suriname revolution and visiting Guyana. It was met at the airport by Kim Chang-ho, minister of building-materials industry, and other officials concerned, Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador to Korea, and Oleg Okonishnicov, minister-counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 9 Mar 85 SK]

OFFICIALS TO ITALY, SWITZERLAND RETURN--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--A radio and television delegation of China headed by Vice-minister on Radio and Television Hao Pingnan arrived in Pyongyang on March 8. The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Nam Chae-hwan, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, which had attended the 23d Congress of the Italian Communist Youth Federation, the Pyongyang Municipal Friendship delegation headed by Yi Duk-yo, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, which had visited Switzerland and the MINJU CHOSON delegation headed by Deputy Editor-in-chief Kang Chong-chol which had visited Hungary returned home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2340 GMT 8 Mar 85 SK]

MAURITIUS PREMIER GREETED--Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on March 8 sent a message of greetings to Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius. The message reads: On the 77th anniversary of independence of Mauritius I extend warm felicitations to you and the government and people of Mauritius on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Korean people and myself. I take this occasion to wish the people of Mauritius great success in their endeavors for building an independent new society, regaining the island "Diego Garcia" and turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. I believe that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to strengthen and develop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 11 Mar 85 SK]

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met and conversed Monday with Janos Taraba, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea. Present on the occasion were Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and a Hungarian Embassy official. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2330 GMT 11 Mar 85 SK]

'CHUCHE IDEA' PAPER IN JAPAN--Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--The Liaison Council of Japan Youth Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea issued the paper THE CHUCHE IDEA No 2. Given in the paper are accounts of the tenth national committee meeting of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsongism, the third national conference of the Liaison Council of Japan Youth Societies for the study of the chuche idea and the 34th regular study meeting of the Tokyo Metropolitan Liaison Council for the study of the chuche idea. The paper introduces vigorous activities in various parts of Japan for the study of the chuche idea and prints "Visiting the Republic", a report on a visit to Korea. Also edited in the paper are articles under such titles as "For Achieving Unity on the Basis of the Independent Demand of Students" and "For More Bold Activity Based on Life." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2327 GMT 11 Mar 85 SK]

MESSAGE FROM PDRY--Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--Premier Kang Song-san received a message from Haider Abu Baker al-Attas [name as received] in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The reply message wished the friendly Korean people continued progress and prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 12 Mar 85 SK]

MAURITIUS' NATIONAL DAY MARKED--Pyongyang, 12 Mar (KCNA)--Papers here today observe the 17th anniversary of the independence of Mauritius. In a signed article NODONG SINMUN notes that the independence of Mauritius on March 12, 1968, opened a road of building an independent new life to the people of the country. Noting that the imperialists are barring a unified development of Mauritius, occupying the Chagos Islands including Diego Garcia, a part of her territory, the paper goes on: The Mauritius Government adopted decisions and steps to retake this region by chasing the aggression forces out of it. These steps show the will of the Mauritius people for the independent development of the country and territorial integrity. Pursuing an external policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, the Mauritius Government is struggling to retake Diego Garcia, turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and establish a new international economic order. The Korean people always extend active solidarity to the struggle of the Mauritius people. Our people wish the Mauritius people greater success in their future struggle for the independent development of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 12 Mar 85 SK]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CONGO--Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--Yi Haw-son was appointed as Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Congo, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2332 GMT 12 Mar 85 SK]

DPRK COMMERCE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 13 Mar (KCNA)--The Korean commerce delegation headed by Minister of Commerce Han Chang-kun returned home on March 12 from its visit to China. A delegation of the Grand People's Study House headed by its Vice-President Yi Yong-chang left Pyongyang Tuesday for a visit to China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 13 Mar 85 SK]

EVENTS SURROUNDING CHERNENKO'S DEATH--Diplomatic representatives and officials of embassies of many countries to our country today visited the Soviet Embassy to express condolences on the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Diplomatic representatives and embassy officials presented wreaths in the name of the diplomatic corps and embassies in front of a portrait of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and offered a silent tribute for the soul of the deceased. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 13 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4110/115

END